

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

JUNE 1955

PAGE 14

WHAT THE
GI BILL
DID FOR AMERICA

PAGE 16

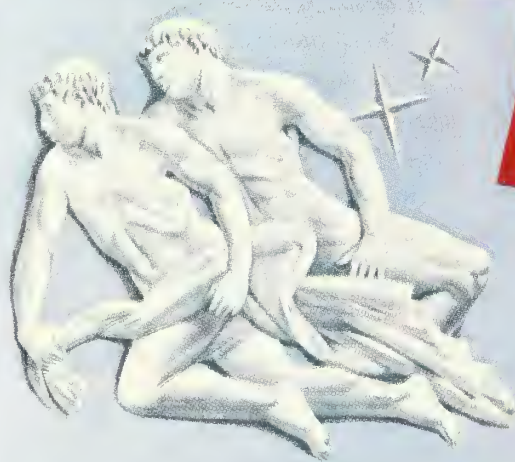
ARE THE FOUNDATIONS
UNTOUCHABLE?

Circus Day, U. S. A.

Sure as the day
You were born...



TAURUS (April 20—May 21) Taurians have great determination. Also, they appreciate the finest in food and drinks. So naturally they insist on Seagram's 7 Crown.



GEMINI (May 22—June 21) People born under the sign of Gemini are genial and likable. They enjoy parties and social evenings—particularly when Seagram's 7 Crown is served.

But no matter when you were born—any day between January 1st and December 31st, you're sure to like Seagram's 7 Crown. That's the wonder of America's favorite whiskey—it has a wonderful taste and wonderful smoothness that *everyone* appreciates...every time!



Say **Seagram's** and be **Sure**

SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY. BLENDED WHISKEY. 86.8 PROOF. 65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS.

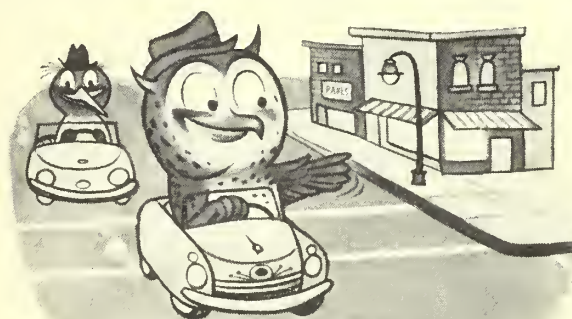
THE Bent-Wing Thrasher

This bird can be quickly identified by his thrashing left wing. You might think he's ready to turn. But he's really flicking ashes, pointing out sights or waving to friends.



THE
Smart Bird keeps both hands on the wheel . . . except when he's going to turn or stop. Then he gives crisp, clear signals in plenty of time.

The Smart Bird knows how to get crisp engine response, too. He uses premium gasoline. Higher-octane premium gasoline burns smoothly in modern engines . . . delivers full power and performance.



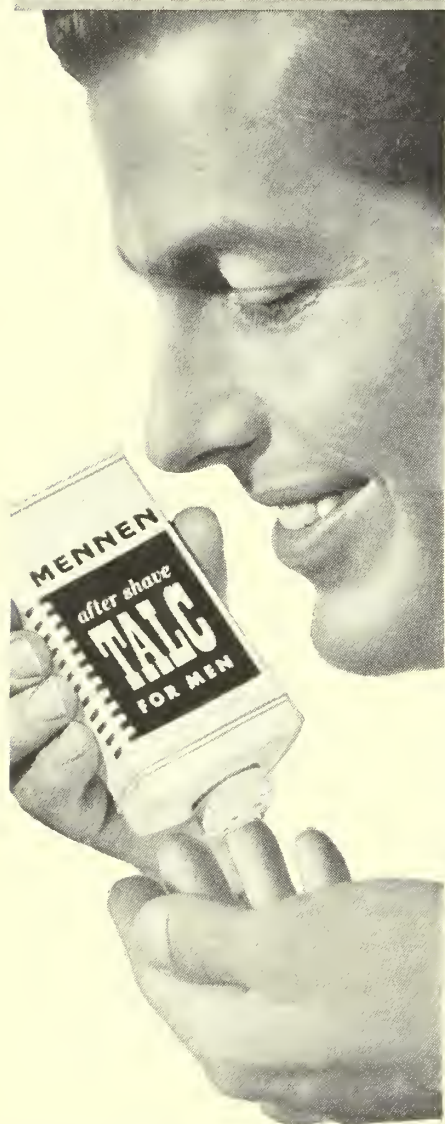
It's smart to use
premium gasoline



ETHYL
CORPORATION

AFTER SHAVING

**Dims Shine
Feels Fine
Doesn't Show**



Finishing touch for every shave! Neutral tint — won't show on your face. Helps cover nicks, blemishes. Finest Italian Talc — *hammerized* for ultra-fine texture! Crisp scent!

P. S. Also try new white Mennen Bath Talc for Men!

MENNEN
AFTER-SHAVE TALC
FOR MEN

Also available in Canada



Vol. 58; No. 6; June, 1955

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

LEGI



Cover by Robert Kearfott

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Seaborn P. Collins, National Commander, The American Legion, Indianapolis 6, Indiana

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DYNAMOMETER CONFIRMS 5 YEAR RESEARCH BREAKTHROUGH! 17 PT. SELF-CLEANING PLUG SHOWS

Eddie Edmunds
CHASSIS DYNAMOMETER CHART

NAME: Continental Mfg. Corp. DATE: 10-20-34
ADDRESS: Washington Blvd. at Motor Ave., Culver City, Calif.
11. MAKE: 1934 Ford LICENSE: MAINE 4554

Power Test
OF 100-TIME (17 PT. SPARK PLUG)

FULL THROTTLE OPERATION AT:	CONVENTIONAL		LIFE-TIME		AIR FUEL RATIO	
	BEFORE SERVICE	AFTER SERVICE	BEFORE SERVICE	AFTER SERVICE	BEFORE SERVICE	AFTER SERVICE
1200 R.P.M.	54	72	12.2	12.4		
2000 R.P.M.	61	87	11.6	12.5		

Above comparison made between LIFE-TIME and conventional spark plug.

Recommendations

Right horsepower increase, 17.4% (improvement noted with LIFE-TIME spark plug). No other engine adjustments made in conducting above test.

TESTED BY: Samuel Green

8 HORSEPOWER GAIN!



IN A TEST that echoed through the farthest corners of the automotive world, this LIFE-TIME Spark Plug still fired clean, hot and steady at 50,000 CAR-MILES!

SPECIAL SINTERED CORUNDUM INSULATOR—Made of gem-like mineral which conducts heat 20 times better than ordinary porcelain. Special shape is designed to vaporize and exhaust wet carbon and oil.

NOW... ORDER REGISTERED SET FOR YOUR CAR AT POPULAR PRICE



PERMANENT GAP—After months of use LIFE-TIME Spark Plugs make at exact factory pre gap. The new design improves slow speed and idling performance.

SELF-CLEANING FOR LIFE—Confined gases exploding in chamber formed by multiple electrodes reclean arcing surfaces with each firing stroke.

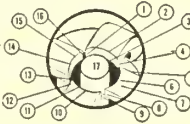
PLATINUM-NICKEL ALLOY ELECTRODES—Metallurgists' first major step beyond platinum aircraft plug electrodes. Arcing points of this material have continued to function after the equivalent of 120,000 car-miles.

ELECTRODE RESEARCH, it can now be definitely stated, has probed far into one of the last remaining frontiers of knowledge about the internal combustion engine. Before LIFE-TIME development the spark plug was the most often replaced part of your car. In building the LIFE-TIME Spark Plug's radically advanced electrode design, our engineers knew, from periodic tests that we were on the track of something that would greatly increase plug life. We also suspected that electrode design could actually increase the horsepower of an engine.

HOW PLUGS CAN CAUSE POWER LOSS. Most engineers agree "creeping paralysis," gradual electrode disintegration, carbon build-up, gradually widening gap, all cause premature firing, misfiring and power loss — enough in many cases to waste one gallon in every ten you buy. But there were and are some fine engineering minds who feel that certain conditions of pressure and turbulence within the cylinder cause misfiring even with new conventional plugs.

It was this "suspicion" that clinched Continental Manufacturing Corp. executives' decision to gamble the necessary money and years of time. The end product of this decision is now in mass production, available for your automobile — an amazing spark plug that has — by test — fired clean for 50,000 miles and increased the horsepower of a familiar American car by 12½ per cent at 2,000 RPM.

HOW 17 PT. FIRING WORKS. Note LIFE-TIME's electrode design closely. A circular arcing area consisting of four concave segments. Distance (gap) to center electrode being the same from all points. Electricity has property of arcing from coldest point. Current also arcs more readily from the apex of two planes than from the face of a flat, metallic surface. Note that there are 16 apexes (places where two planes meet) on the outer electrode system — all the same distance from the center electrode. Normal heat and spark erosion are spread



around the entire 360 degrees and around the whole circumference of center electrode.

FULL ROTATING SPARK allows overall cooler electrode temperature for greatly increased life. Also allows a hotter spark to prevent fouling yet the rotating and cooling effect minimizes the common faults of burning, erosion, blistering and resultant insulator failure. Compare this principle with the conventional 2-point spark plug design. Most spectacular spark plug research breakthrough in 50 years allows us to include this unique and unprecedented warranty with every set of LIFE-TIME Spark Plugs. **WE GUARANTEE GREATER GAS MILEAGE — GREATER ACCELERATION — A MAJOR POWER INCREASE — OR YOUR MONEY BACK.**

YOU RECEIVE BY MAIL this registered set of LIFE-TIME Spark Plugs in proper series (heat range and gap) for the car you indicate in coupon below. **NOW AVAILABLE FOR AMERICAN & EUROPEAN PASSENGER CARS, TRUCKS, BOATS, FARM EQUIPMENT, INDUSTRIAL ENGINES.**

INDIVIDUAL INSPECTION—Each LIFE-TIME Spark Plug is tested for firing in oil and for resistance to 30,000 Volts./CM²



DEAR CAR OWNER: The company has finally gotten this plug out of the race, test and economy-run class and made it available for your car at your price. And believe me, it is all we expected. Every-

one knows how to make a miles per gallon test and it is an eye-opener with LIFE-TIME plugs, but here is a way you can make a test 15 minutes after you receive your set. Set the brake and block or jack up the rear end. Engage shift in high and shim accelerator pedal with a stop somewhere in the 25-45 MPH range. Take MPH reading with old plugs and then with new LIFE-TIME plugs at same stop. I figure you will show from 3 to 10 MPH increase. I'd enjoy hearing about your results.



Frank E. Williams
FRANK E. WILLIAMS, M.E.
Inventor of LIFE-TIME Spark Plugs

Many thanks!

DEALERS AND DISTRIBUTORS: The LIFE-TIME Spark Plug is now in full production. Write for full details. Distributors. Please inquire as to status of your territory.

LIFE-TIME Spark Plug Division, CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURING CORP.
Washington Blvd. at Motor Ave., Culver City 34, California

Gentlemen: Please mail postpaid set(s) (registered) of LIFE-TIME Spark Plugs in proper heat range and gap for my car at 98c per plug (Set of six, \$5.88. Set of eight, \$7.84). (Or send \$1 per set, balance C.O.D.)

Make of my car is Year

Model No. Cyl.

I enclose \$ (check, cash or money order)

Name

Address

City Zone State

Take a note from
sticking trumpet
valves!



Free your car's engine from harmful deposits to UNLOCK HORSEPOWER

Trumpet or engine, deposits can cause valves and other vital parts to stick. Then rhythm is gone and the tune goes sour. In your engine it means lost power, wasted gasoline, excessive wear.

Pennzoil with Z-7 disperses all harmful contaminants, lets the *Tough-Film*® lubricate completely—unlocking engine horsepower for instant response, better gasoline economy.

Next time, change to Pennzoil with Z-7 and feel the difference!

Sound your **Z** for the
LONG QUART

NOW with
Z-7
the POWER
INGREDIENT



Switch now
at this sign...

BETTER DEALERS
IN EVERY STATE FEATURE PENNZOIL® PRODUCTS

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MEMBER PENN. GRADE CRUDE OIL ASSN., PERMIT NO. 2

Sound Off!



Letters published in *Sound Off!* do not necessarily represent the policy of The American Legion. Unsigned letters will not be considered. Name withheld if requested. Keep your letters short. Address: *Sound Off!*, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

\$12,000 PER JOB

Sir: You have done the members of The American Legion a good turn by publishing the article "They're Moving in on Wall Street," by Ralph Hendershot. This is an excellent piece of Americanism. When we consider the fact that it requires, on the average, \$12,000 of invested capital for every man who has a job in this country, it becomes clear that there must be some facility whereby investment funds may be easily and efficiently assembled. The New York Stock Exchange and other similar capital markets furnish the answers. As time goes on, invested capital will be more important and the amount for each employee will be higher, as management and engineering skill under our free enterprise system use more and more mechanization in the manufacturing process.

J. Franklin Greenlee
Charleston, W. Va.



COMING UP

Sir: Why doesn't your magazine ever present any articles about American Legion Drum Corps? I know there are lots of fellows besides myself who are pretty interested in what's going on among the Drum Corps. Some pictures of championship corps would be appreciated too.

R. C. Penkallegon
Wenatchee, Wash.

▼ We will soon present a feature that we hope will gladden the hearts of all drum & bugle fans.

The Editors

BRAINWASHING

Sir: I completely agree with John L. Easton, of Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, that there is a "flow of letters from other readers which appear by their contents to indicate a sickness of the mind." However, I wonder just whose mind is sick. Mr. Easton states that

even "acquaintance with one guilty of these heinous crimes is sufficient to brand any United States citizen a traitor." Mr. Easton, I believe that you are suffering from a very serious malady known as "brainwashing." I demand that you name one instance in which a U. S. citizen or any other person was branded a "traitor" by McCarthy or any other member of Congress because he was "acquainted" with any person guilty of treason. If you cannot do this, then I think that you had better shut up, and stop plugging the commie line.

Edward M. Somers
Northport, L. I., N. Y.

Sir: I should like to congratulate John L. Easton for his letter which you dubbed "Who's Crazy?" It is not Mr. Easton! I have often wondered what kind of guys write this continual super-patriotic stuff, week in and week out. It gets me down because it makes me feel that I am still in elementary school and at that impressionistic age when that baloney might mean something. Your rantings and ravings against "isms" have become monotonous. Put on a new record, get wise to yourselves, grow up and stop shoveling that stuff around. After all, it is for the birds.

Robert S. Ward
No. Marshfield, Mass.

FOR BRICKER AMENDMENT

Sir: Following the Constitutional Convention, Benjamin Franklin told the people, "You now have a Republic, if you can keep it." From that date on, with few exceptions, those entrusted with administering our government did a fine job. Then on November 16, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, contrary to the precedents established by his four immediate predecessors and against the counsel of all his advisers, made a one-man deal with Maxim Litvinov, recognizing Communist Russia and thereby conferring quasi-respectability on the most vicious force of evil the world has ever known. Add the Yalta, Teheran, and Potsdam secret agreements, the Status of Forces Treaty, and the Panmunjom armistice fiasco. Read what few facts we have been allowed

to learn about these agreements and you will understand why the Bricker Amendment *must* be passed during this session of Congress. If you love your children and grandchildren, write your Senators.

Ford M. Sperry
Binghamton, N. Y.



THOSE COMMERCIALS!

Sir: Is the radio and TV audience apathetic or frustrated? Not many years ago disc jockeys played two or three records between commercials and it was customary for a sponsor to be allowed six minutes per hour (10%) taken at the beginning and end of a show. Today a commercial follows each record disc jockeys play, and a recent check of radio for two hours showed that 30 minutes of elapsed time (25%) was non-entertainment and that this amounted to 33% of entertainment time. TV has suffered a similar encroachment. I wonder how many people are as fed up with this situation as I am? If I get encouragement from others who share my complaint I'll form a non-profit society of listeners against commercial emphasis.

B. G. Bond
Arlington, Mass.

▼ According to *Business Week*, advertisers last year spent \$594,396,443 on radio and TV to purchase what they fondly hoped was good will.

The Editors

WHY GIVE IT AWAY?

Sir: Congratulations on the article "Giving Ourselves Away," by Eugene W. Castle, in the April issue. I suggest you send a letter with marked copies to Senators McClellan and Fulbright and to the State Department. It is too late to catch Harold Stassen in his spendthrift job.

L. L. Putnam
Springdale, Ark.

Sir: My hat is off to Eugene Castle. I have long felt exactly as Mr. Castle surely must feel in order to write such a superb and truthful article. I only regret that each and every man, woman and child cannot have the opportunity of reading his article. On our next "loan" to John Bull, let's ask (and get) some collateral—say a deed to Great Britain.

Charles Brunk
Olathe, Kans.

Sir: In Eugene Castle's article he mentions the plight of our famous Iwo Jima hero, Ira Hayes the Indian, dying from neglect. Why shouldn't the American Indian enjoy all the rights

(Continued on page 63)



"What! No Kitchen Telephone?"

Of all things, Mr. Bridegroom! Surely you don't expect that lovely new bride to get along without a telephone in the kitchen!

Maybe there was a time when one telephone seemed enough, just as one radio and one bathroom and one car seemed enough.

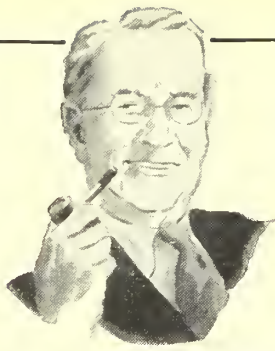
But everybody is used to more comfort and convenience these days. And there's nothing that makes life so much easier as telephones around the home.

In the living room, of course. In the kitchen, conveniently hung on the wall. In the bedroom, to save steps and for added peace of mind both day and night. For the son and daughter who'd like telephones of their own, with separate listings.

Would you like to know more about complete telephone service and how surprisingly little it costs? Just call the business office of your local Bell telephone company.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM





From where I sit by Joe Marsh

Uses His Head Saves His Feet

Nobody around here can remember when Pop Turner wasn't our town's postman. He must have been toting that big, heavy mail sack since Pony Express days.

That's why it's sometimes a shock to see him these days pulling his mail bag around in a "caddy cart," a sort of light wagon that golfers use so they don't have to carry their clubs.

"Folks sometimes holler 'fore' at me and ask me how my game is," Pop reports, "but I'm not ashamed to learn something new. Just wish I'd thought about these golf gadgets years ago!"

From where I sit, it's good to see someone come up with a new wrinkle—keeps us from feeling too regimented. For instance, perhaps you've always felt that hot milk is the only thing to drink at bedtime. Then someday you meet a fellow who prefers a cold glass of beer. Well, that's his choice—and certainly he's entitled to it. We can't expect everyone to follow our old habits to the "letter."

Joe Marsh

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Editor's Corner



ATTENTION ATTORNEY GENERAL

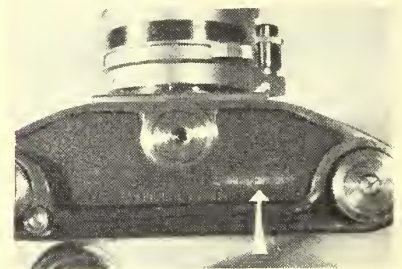
LAST month we mentioned certain cameras made in the Soviet Zone of Germany which are being widely sold in the United States. To document this we arranged to have some photographs made to identify them as products of Red Germany. Strangely, in three large New York camera stores our photographer was unable to find any of these cameras stamped as required by law. Following is the law:

CUSTOMS

(T. D. 53281) June 18, 1953

Abstracts of unpublished decisions

(3) T. D. 53210 provides that products of the Soviet Zone of Germany or of the Soviet Sector of Berlin shall be marked to indicate "Germany (Soviet occupied)" as the country of origin. Any of the current markings for products of Russia, namely, "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," or "U. S. S. R.," or "U. S. S. R. (Russia)," or "Soviet Russia," or "Soviet Union," may be substituted for the word "Soviet" in the parenthesis following Germany in the legend specified in T. D. 53210. Bureau letter to the acting collector of customs, New York, New York, June 9, 1953. (363.22).



The nearest thing to compliance with the law was a smeared marking on the bottom of an Exakta camera, illustrated herewith. We respectfully call this condition to the attention of law enforcement officials and point it out to those selling this merchandise.

YOU'RE IN THIS STORY

EVERY veteran who reads this magazine will find himself personally involved in the facts set forth in "What the GI Bill Did for America" on page 14. This is the story of the GI Bill and the fantastic dividends it has already paid this country and will continue to pay. Veterans of World War I will read it and recall the hardships of their postwar years when they were turned loose on a country that was unprepared to absorb most of them. Veterans of World War II will find themselves cast in a role that

few of them fully appreciate, even today.

We refer you to Sam Stavisky's article for the facts about the GI Bill, but we'd like to discuss briefly its philosophy. The GI Bill represented a combination of two tenets—federal assistance to individuals and that basic American creed known as private initiative. It poured billions of dollars into assistance to individuals, but the emphasis was on readjustment, not relief. It discouraged any tendency to fall back on the federal government, and made it possible for millions to stand on their own two feet.

We don't have to tell you that the GI Bill succeeded, but we doubt that you know how amazingly successful it was. That's the story you'll find on page 14.

And because The American Legion made the GI Bill possible, we think you too will take pride in this story.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED!

ON PAGE 36 in the "Comrades in Distress" Department you will find approximately 250 names of ex-prisoners of war in Korea, or their next of kin. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has been unable to locate these people in connection with POW benefits that may be due them, and their applications must be in by August 21. Kindly check the list and help make known the present addresses of those listed.

CAN YOUR JOHNNY READ?

MANY weird things have come out of Columbia's Teachers College—animal, vegetable, mineral, and mental—and in the latter category one of the strangest is the system of reading that has been imposed on the nation's schools by the pundits of Morningside Heights.

Nowadays if a child can't read, educators are likely to recommend that he be sent to an eye-doctor, have his tonsils removed, see a psychiatrist or arrange for his parents to be divorced so he can have a pleasanter home life.

It may never occur to them that the poor kid can't read because the educational brass has made it too tough for him. Nor has this idea occurred to a lot of parents who can't understand why Johnny has trouble guessing the difference between "cat" and "rat."

However, the mystery is cleared up in a fascinating book by Rudolf Flesch, *Why Johnny Can't Read*, published by Harper & Brothers. It also tells what you can do about it.

GOOD READING

MAYBE we happened to miss it in the newspapers and magazines we usually read, but we don't recall having seen any reviews of a book brought out recently by J. B. Lippincott Co., called *The Darby Trial*, by Dick Pearce. And that is unfortunate, because it's a book that everyone ought to know about. It is fiction, but in the course of reading it you'll get not just a full quota of excitement but an excellent picture of subversives and how they hoodwink Americans. The villain in the case is a shrewd and highly plausible Soviet agent who uses a pulpit as his base of operations.



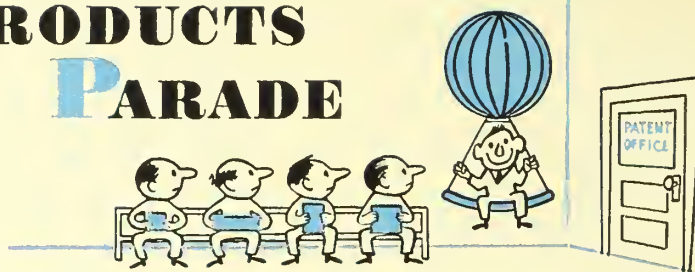
*there's no gin
like Gordon's*

BECAUSE OF LIQUEUR QUALITY and HIGH PROOF (94.4)
DRINKS NEVER TASTE THIN WITH GORDON'S GIN

100% NEUTRAL SPIRITS DISTILLED FROM GRAIN • GORDON'S DRY GIN CO., LTD., LINDEN, N. J.



PRODUCTS PARADE



A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

POWER PAINT ROLLING

If you prefer to do your painting with a roller, this method of painting has been given a new dimension with an automatic device that makes it possible to do more work in much less time. Called the Admiral Painter, it is pressure-operated but requires no motor-driven pump. It employs an air tank, which you pump up, and this forces the paint through a hose into the roller. This of course means that paint is constantly being fed through the roller onto the surface. The price is \$49.95 f.o.b., from The Grigsby Co., 1204 K Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.



MOTH-FOILER

If you're tired of finding that moths have gnawed holes in your woolen things, it is now possible to do something about it. For the first time a mothproofing ingredient has been added to a wool-wash, making it possible to store woolens with complete safety after washing. All you have to do is buy the little woman a bottle of Expello Mothproofer and Wool-Wash, give her the necessary orders and instructions, and then stop worrying about further moth havoc. A half-ounce of the product in two quarts of warm water will treat a sweater for a season, and a four-ounce bottle costs only 73¢. The manufacturer is Judson Dunaway Corp., Dover, N. H.

DRINKING MADE EASY

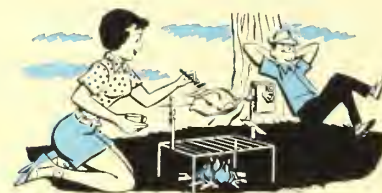
You can make a sanitary drinking fountain out of any faucet with a new market device called the Sani-Drink. This fits any size or shape faucet and can be attached with just a screwdriver. A twist of the wrist and water bubbles up for sanitary drinking; another twist and water flows into the bowl or sink. It is made of lightweight aluminum and the price is \$2.00 postpaid from Sani-Drink Co., 5883 Bartlett St., Pittsburgh 17, Pa.

COLORFUL STUFF

If you think today's cars are on the drab side and you'd like to make yours more colorful, Engine Products Mfg. Co., 5801 E. Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 22, can help you out. Their contribution to this colorful age comes in the form of giant sheets of automobile customizing decals in Scotch plaids, which you apply to the top of your car. Called Car-D-Cal, this product is said to be weather-resistant, enamel-like, and easily applied. You get 2500 square inches, enough for the average car, for \$9.95, and they offer a super-size for \$19.95.

FOR MENDING

"A self-vulcanizing rubber which is squeezed from a collapsible tube," is the way the manufacturer describes Flex-O-Fix, a compound which does a multitude of fixing chores. Developed originally for mending leaks and tears in rubber goods, it can be used on any material made from fiber, leather or rubber. It plugs leaks; waterproofs shoe welts; repairs soles and heels; retreads bicycle tires; insulates electric wires, connections, etc. The price for a 2½-ounce tube is 75¢, and the manufacturer is The Pyroil Co., 520 Pyroil Bldg., La Crosse, Wis.



FOR OUTDOOR EATING

If you go in for outdoor cooking you will go for an ingenious device called the Roto-Wizard, offered by U. S. Associates, Inc., 2170 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 6. This isn't just another outdoor broiler but a compact motor-driven outfit that will work anywhere since it runs on ordinary flashlight batteries. The motor, though small, is powerful enough to turn a good-sized steak, roast or fowl, and it will operate for hours without changing the two flashlight cells it uses. The Roto-Wizard sells for \$11.95, and if you want to add to the basic unit you can get extra accessories.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine.

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THE TEXAS COMPANY

Rescue Mission



Right into the Korean mountains Joe carried the torch for Anne.

By **BETTY and GEORGE MARSHALL**

CAPTAIN JOE BLAKE plodded through the ankle-deep mud that covered the ground like a carpet of tobacco juice. For an instant he raised his smoke-colored eyes to the desolate Korean mountains wreathing the airfield in a rock-rimmed haze of rain and sleet. Then he twisted open the door of Air Rescue Control Center and stomped the mud from his shoes.

"Well, well, if it isn't Goody Two Shoes." Lieutenant Tony Frank sat balancing his hefty frame on his back-tilted chair.

Joe looked at him with silent contempt.

"No, damn it, it's not Goody Two Shoes. It's Beau Brummel. Today's our lucky day, men. Captain Joey can tell us how to charin wives away from their husbands. Tell us, Joey." Tony's chair rocked forward till all four legs touched the floor and he propped his chin in one hand on the table. "You know, how you call on the phone, send flowers, just for old time's sake — all that gunk."

"You go to hell," Joe muttered without moving his mouth. He glanced briefly at Mac, the duty officer and at Cue Ball, the blond-haired medic. Turning then, he glared out the window at the drizzling rain, trying to make an island of himself, apart from the others. He thought of his last leave at home, the flowers to Anne, her appreciative glances when he'd stopped in for a minute before leaving for Frisco.

Softly his fingers caressed his billfold where her picture lay hidden, worn vague by his fingers from taking it out, putting it back. Her face seemed to float in front of his eyes. He laid his hand on the window glass to dispel her, then spoke without turning. "Cue Ball, have you checked your blood plasma?"

"Sure he has, Joey," Tony answered. "I had 'im do it. I think of everything. Firstest with the mostest."

Angrily Joe faced him. His mouth curved bitterly. "Of all the chopper pilots in this outfit, I have to get you rammed down my gullet for alert duty. Why don't you knock it off?"

Tony's mocking laugh grated out.

"Why, Joey. All morning I've been thinking how lucky I am to be your co-pilot. Gives me a chance to keep my eye on you. That way there's no arsenic in my coffee, no knife in my back."

Joe felt his facial muscles cord into hard knots. He made an effort to relax them, put his hand on his gun belt. The touch of leather and steel helped him to turn his back on

He inched the 'copter down toward the wounded man.





"Aircraft Barfly 635 down at YW 1265," the loudspeaker blared into the control center.

(continued)

Rescue Mission

Tony and resume his observation of the rain.

"Hey, Cue Ball," Tony said. "The Captain and I came from the same home town. Whatcha' think of that?"

"Gee, that's great." Cue Ball didn't sound happy.

"Yeah, same little old town, same school, at football games we played together."

"You did?" Cue Ball's voice livened. "What position?"

"Oh, I was their star halfback, a running fool. Tell Cue Ball what you played, Cap."

"Can the gab, Lieutenant. You can find more to do around here than shoot off your mouth."

Tony's laughter shot through the room again. "You know there's nothing to do, Joey. You just don't want Cue Ball to know you played cymbals in the band."

Cue Ball squirmed. "That, uh, that's a good deal, I used to play in the band,

too. Snare drums; wish I had 'em here."

"Joey's ambition used to be to work up to a snare drum, didn't it, Joey?" Clearly, Tony expected no answer. None came. Pulling out his billfold he motioned for Cue Ball to draw closer. "Wanta' see a picture of Anne, Cue Ball? I've got the prettiest wife in the States. This is a new Kodachrome shot." He held it out invitingly. "A beaut, huh?"

Cue Ball leaned forward, a whistle ready on his lips. "Gee, you're not wolfin'. She's really something. You see that, Captain?"

Joe's hand strayed to his own pocket again where he fingered his billfold. He'd cut his picture of Anne out of the school annual, not too long ago it seemed, though years had passed. Old hunger flooded through him at the memory of her dark, cloudlike hair, her tender lips he'd called his own till Tony had moved in for good. The hunger prodded him across the room.

"No, I haven't seen it."

Waiting until Joe was almost even with Cue Ball, Tony snapped his billfold shut and rammed it deliberately

back into his pocket. His black eyes goaded Joe. "The Captain doesn't need a picture to tell him what she looks like, Kid. He used to be engaged to her, but Anne just couldn't resist my boyish charm so she married me. Joey still carries a torch though. We're one big happy family."

Joe felt the thick blood rush into his throat and clog in a lump. He stood heavily, ill at ease, fighting down a raging urge to kill.

Turning from the huge wall map, Mac shook out a cigarette from his pack. "Smoke, Captain?"

While Joe lit his cigarette he turned his back to Tony, knowing in advance that his hand would shake. He took a long drag, hoping Tony was satisfied for this time.

"Well, she's real nice, Lieutenant." Cue Ball's voice trailed off with a finality, eager as a cat on a hot griddle to change the subject. "You know, I think maybe I'd better go check my kit again."

"Don't go 'way, Kid. As I was saying, ambition is a funny thing. Right, Joey? Now that you've outgrown snare

drums, what's yours, as if I didn't know?"

Not satisfied, Joe thought, I'll have to make a stand soon. "You'd be surprised," he said slowly.

"Not me, old boy. Your fondest hope is to stand over my casket and comfort my widow!"

Somehow Joe was across the gap, Tony's shirt collar gathered in one fist. "That's enough, you lousy son of a..."

"MAYDAY! MAYDAY! MAYDAY!" The loudspeaker blared into the control center, strained and urgent.

Jerking to attention, Mac grabbed his microphone. "Cut it! We've got one!"

"Aircraft Barfly 635 down at YW 1265." The ugly black speaker set into the back slant of the desk dominated the room.

Slowly Joe loosened his grip on Tony's collar. He realized he'd been looking up into his face. Football player versus cymbal player. Some laugh. "It'll keep," he snapped. "Hurry it up."

Then to Cue Ball. "Come on fella. Let's go." At the door he paused for an instant, listening to the interchange of words.

Mac bent tensely over the desk. "Aircraft calling Mayday. Identify yourself. Transmit tone for a fix on position."

"Roger. This is Baseball 981." A brief silence, then, "I'm low on fuel. Can't circle downed chick long. We've got a welcoming committee. Baby, it's hot outside!"

With quick strides Joe reached the helicopter as the ground crew pulled the heaters away from the engine.

"Here comes the Lieutenant, Captain," Cue Ball called from the litter compartment. Joe started the rotors. Tony barely fastened his safety belt by the time the chopper rose from the ground.

"Rotten place." Tony pointed to the location of the downed pilot and adjusted his earphones. "Swarming with guerrillas."

"That's not all that's rotten." Joe's eyes burned hotly. "Have the jets scrambled yet?"

"Cocktail One just scrambled with three chickens. I'll call radar."

"I'm giving the orders. I'll do the calling." Joe flipped the transmitter switch. "Big Boy, this is Oboe Easy. Do you have me on your scope yet?" His voice was lost in the noise of the rotors.

"Roger, Oboe Easy. I'm painting you. Take up a heading of 157 degrees."

"Roger, Big Boy. Are you painting Cocktail One?"

"Yeah, man. He's well on his way. Ten miles out and still climbing."

Forcing himself to concentrate on the mission Joe began to sort out the possibilities before them. A light observation plane, down in the thickest part

of guerrilla territory. Probably couldn't find a pinpoint to sit down on. Cue Ball might have to go down after the pilot, just depended.

He exchanged a mutual glance of hatred with Tony, then spoke into the mike again, this time to the fighters ahead.

"Cocktail One, this is Oboe Easy. Do you have the sick chicken in sight?"

"Negative, Oboe Easy. I'll give you a call when I do."

"Eager devil, aren't you?" Tony sneered at him. "You have to do it all."

"I want it done right." Joe's brain flamed. Since Tony had put his ambition into words, it stuck in his mind like dope on fabric. With Tony out of the way, he'd have a clear field with Anne. Desire leaped strongly enough to sicken him.

In his ears the sound of the radar station crackled through to the fighters. "Cocktail One, this is Big Boy. I'm painting the sick chicken at 12 o'clock, 35 miles out."

Almost immediately the fighters responded. "Oboe Easy." Joe's fingers tightened on the stick. "This is Cocktail One. We've got the sick chicken in sight."

"Roger. How is he?"

"Like I said, man. Sick. He's sitting on the ground. Looks like he's got both legs broken."

Tony squirmed in his seat. "Lemme take over." His hands reached for the controls.

"Get your hands off that stick, damn it!" Joe jerked his head around for a split second, thinking without admitting the thought that Tony might not obey. Then he'd have to...

Tony dropped his hands. "Don't think out loud, King David. You might scare the pants off me."

Joe gritted his teeth. Would the throbbing in his head ever quit?

As they passed into guerrilla country the rain lifted. Stretched before them lay hill after hill, densely wooded with scrubby trees. Here and there small paddy fields clung to the hillside, and flung among them was a handful of thatched huts. The whole earth reeked with unbelievable filth and squalor.

Ahead, he could see the fighters, making lazy passes from high altitudes around the downed plane.

Circling over the L-5 to head the chopper into the wind, Joe felt a heavy

downdraft tug at the rotor blades. Almost instantly a yell of pain from Cue Ball strangled through the interphone.

As Joe yanked his head around, Tony scrambled out of his seat, pulled it back, dropped quickly into the litter compartment.

"Cue Ball! Can you talk? How bad are you hit?" Joe asked.

"In the shoulder, Captain." The sounds of a half-smothered sob floated through the interphone.

Pulling up from his hovering position, Joe circled again. "Cocktail One. Limber up your ordnance for us. My medic's stopped a bullet."

"Ah, so? We've thrown everything but the kitchen sink, man."

"Well, pitch that in."

"Hokay."

High above, the fighters were already at the peak of their climb. They hung in the sky a moment, deceptive birds of

prey, then plummeted down in a strafing pass, their deadly fire raking the area again.

Tony climbed back up to his seat.

"How is he?"

"Okay. I put a compression bandage on 'im." Tony looked at Joe uneasily.

They hovered once more over the wounded pilot.

"I hope he can get in the sling." Tony ran one finger around the neck of his shirt. "You think he can?" As he spoke, the pilot's feeble wave ceased and he fell limply backward.

"What do you think? Get in th' sling and go down after 'im."

Fear stood naked in Tony's eyes. "The hell with that, Joe. I'm no medic. Call out another chopper."

"You heard me, Lieutenant." Joe couldn't help the triumphant smile that creased his face. He'd always known there was a wide yellow streak in Tony.

"I won't do it! You'll leave me down there!" Tony was babbling frantically. "I'll call them myself." He made a wild movement as if to wrest the controls away from Joe.

Joe shoved the pitch stick between his knees for an instant; yanked out his pistol. "You want a court martial when we get back?"

"It's murder down there!"

"It'll be murder up here if you don't get in that sling. Snap it up!" Joe pulled his lips back from his teeth in the cruel

(Continued on page 59)





John Stelle, Illinois, tells Congress in 1944 that GI Bill would help vets and the nation too. He led Legion committee that wrote the bill.

What the GI

"No program ever gave so many people so many skills in so many pursuits..."

By **SAM STAVISKY**

ON NOVEMBER 18, 1943, the National Executive Committee of The American Legion adopted a motion offered by the member from Illinois, former Illinois Governor John Stelle.

Stelle (later National Commander of the Legion) proposed a special committee to draft a bill for the readjustment of World War II veterans, then engaged in global warfare.

Twelve days later, National Commander Warren Atherton named the committee, with Stelle as chairman and six other outstanding Legionnaires, including Robert W. Sisson of Arkansas, secretary; Past National Commander Harry Colmery of Kansas; Sam Rorex of Arkansas; W. B. Waldrip of Michigan; Robert M. McCurdy of California; and Maurice F. Devine of New Hampshire.

To the committee was added a special Legion task force, including Past National Commander Roane Waring of Tennessee; Lyon W. Brandon of Mississippi; James P. Ringley of Illinois; Pat Kelly of Georgia; and Lawrence J. Fenlon of Illinois.

On June 22, 1944 (when the Normandy beachhead was expanding in Europe, and New Guinea had been brought under effective control in the Pacific), the program of that special American Legion committee became Public Law 346 of the 78th Congress. In slightly less than seven months the committee, together with a staff task force and outside consultants, had hammered its program into shape and, with the legislative backing of the entire Legion and thousands of other citizens, had turned it into a law the like of which had never been written before. It was known as the GI Bill of Rights.



Part of Legion task force that wrote the GI Bill, working, with consultants, on unemployment compensation section of GI Bill early in 1944.

Left to right around table, Harry Colmery, Kans., Past Nat'l Cmdr of The American Legion, who drafted the wording of the bill; Ralph Mitchell, Calif., special aide to then Nat'l Cmdr Warren Atherton; Elliott Hayes, then on Legion public relations staff; the late Robert Leach, then president of Unemployment Benefit Advisors, acting as consultant; David Camelon, newsman cov-

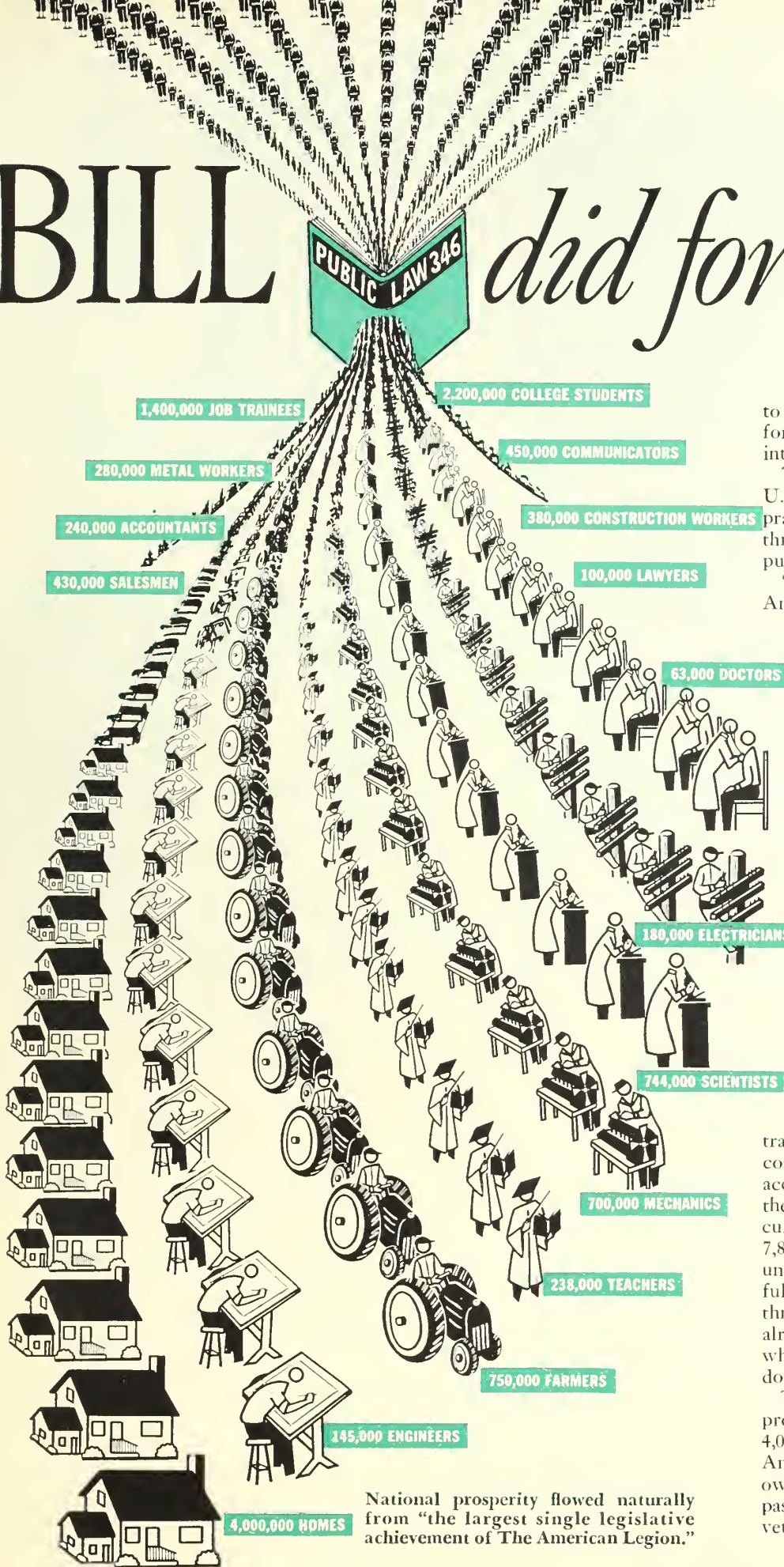
ering writing of GI Bill for Hearst newspapers; Jack Cejnar, then acting director of American Legion nat'l public relations — who coined name GI Bill of Rights; Stanley Rector, then general counsel of the Wisconsin State Industrial Commission, acting as consultant; Frank K. Reilly, newsman covering the bill for the *Boston American*; John Stelle, chairman of the Legion Special GI Bill Committee; T. O. Kraabel, N. Dak., Legion's nat'l rehabilitation director; the late Frank Sullivan, then acting director of the Legion's Nat'l Legislative Commission.

Outstanding service in presenting the bill to the legislature was rendered by the late Frank Sullivan, of Connecticut, then acting American Legion National Legislative Director. The Hearst newspapers had assigned men full time

to the project and kept the development of the bill constantly before the public.

As he signed the GI Bill on June 22, 1944, President Franklin D. Roosevelt said: "This law gives emphatic notice

BILL *did for America*



National prosperity flowed naturally from "the largest single legislative achievement of The American Legion."

to the men and women of our armed forces that the American people do not intend to let them down."

Ten years later, on June 22, 1954, the U.S. government made a ten-year appraisal of the GI Bill of Rights, and, through the Veterans Administration, publicly proclaimed:

"But the veterans have not let the American people down either."

Nor had the GI Bill.

On the contrary, the GI Bill had proved to be not only a successful method for helping the 16,000,000 veterans of World War II return and readjust to civilian life, but it also turned out to be a wise national investment in people—the nation's most important resource.

The dividends of this unique investment have been unexpectedly large, both to the veteran and the nation—so great, in terms of national security, welfare, and prosperity, that the cost of that vast program has already been paid for many times over. And the dividends will keep rolling in for generations.

Even in terms of the least important standard of measurement—dollars—the GI Bill has shown itself to be a self-paying proposition.

For example, the education and training program under the GI Bill has cost Uncle Sam some \$15,000,000,000, according to VA estimates. However, the same government statisticians calculate that by 1970, the more than 7,800,000 veterans who took training under the GI Bill will have paid off the full cost of the program because through their training these vets have already attained an income level at which they are paying an extra billion dollars a year in federal income taxes.

Through the GI Bill loan guaranty program, the veterans have purchased 4,000,000 homes and have become America's largest single group of home owners. The repayment trend of the past decade gives evidence that these veterans are excellent mortgage risks.

(Continued on page 40)

WILL THE SOVIET UNION SWEEP THE OLYMPICS?

Experts say it will win,
but this is not sport
for sport's sake.

By **ARTHUR DALEY**



The scoreboard above, at Helsinki in 1952, shows the results of the ladies' shot-putting contest. G. Zybina, left, and K. Tochenova walked off with 1st and 3rd place respectively. Note that the United States didn't even show up on the scoreboard in this event.

THE RUSSIANS will knock the ears off the Americans in the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia, next year. It isn't a pretty fact but it's virtually an inescapable one. The worst of it is that we can't borrow the light-hearted English approach and give it the jolly-well-done-old-boy treatment. The red brothers will scream to the world that this is merely one more proof of how decadent the capitalistic system really is.

Why will the Soviet outscore the United States in the next Olympics? It's

a reasonable question. There are two main answers.

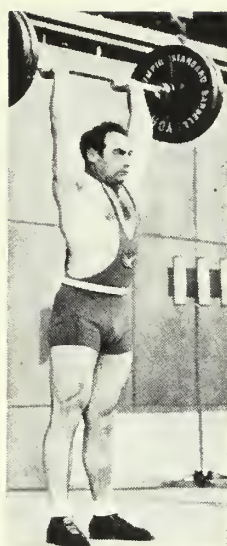
1. Unsparing of time, money or effort, the Russians have been improving phenomenally in all forms of athletics as part of a concerted drive to capture a new but irresistible propaganda medium—sports. Meanwhile America marks time, either unaware of the danger to our traditional worldwide supremacy in athletics or indifferent to it.

2. The 1956 Olympics could not be held at a worse time of the year from the standpoint of the United States. The land Down Under has upside-down weather, and the Olympic dates in late November and early December are in the Australian spring, a few weeks before summer officially begins. But this

will be smack dab in the middle of U.S. college semesters. Hence college athletes, the backbone of every American Olympic team, will find it either difficult or impossible to compete. This will not be our best or strongest team. However, the Russians will be loaded.

Don't go preening in smug satisfaction, though, and clutch at the straw of this ready-made alibi. There's no guarantee that our best team could outscore the comrades anyway. A decade or so ago the U.S.S.R. was in the Middle Ages, athletically speaking. Now it's in the Atomic Age and it didn't have to steal anything to get there.

If you need a few examples, here are some which should open your eyes. This is what the Soviet athletes did in



Left to right, above, are some of the top Soviet athletes who are going to put the Russians on top of the heap. V. Kuts, world record holder for the 5,000-meter run; Y. Lituyev, world title holder in the 400-meter hurdles, and A. Vorobyev, who placed third in the middleweight Olympic weight-lifting contest.



Warming up for the big games, the Russians staged this wrestling match with a Swedish team in January, 1955. The reds won.

various world championships last year:

Speed skating—Swept all five men's championships and took four out of five women's titles.

Skiing—Won two men's and two women's championships, thus muscling in on the Scandinavian monopoly for the first time.

Gymnastics — Won five of seven men's championships and three of six women's. Won both men's and women's team titles.

Wrestling — Won three of eight championships, more than any other nation.

Rowing—Won the Grand Challenge Cup at Britain's Henley Regatta.

Weight-lifting — Won four of seven championships and took the team title.

Shooting—Won seven of nine team championships and six of nine individual championships.

The closest thing to a world championship in track and field was the European title games. The Russians won them.

The comrades also set world records for the three mile run, for the 5,000 meters, for the 400-meter hurdles and for the hammer throw while their Amazons set nine more world records. Their male swimmers set two.

And if all those statistics don't give you a chill, it's worth mentioning that there isn't a Russian track and field record—except the high jump—for the 19 standard Olympic events that's older than four years. Ten of them were made in 1954. At this rate there will be another batch this season.

If you wish to make comparisons, it's worth noting that the United States turned out only 12 of its 19 records within the past four years. Significant

are the ages of the seven missing marks which were made in 1948, 1942, 1941, 1936, 1935, 1934, and 1932. That could be considered a rather normal rate of progress even though it can't quite match the Soviet high-compression speed-up.

Before we get any deeper into the subject, it might be wise to go off on a slight side trip in order to get a better understanding of our surroundings. And we even gain a sharper appreciation of the situation if we first make a brief detour to postwar Berlin for a look into that mysterious labyrinth, the Russian mind. It's just a peek but it's a very illuminating one.

When the hard-boiled Frank Howley was commandant of the American sector of Berlin, he happened to mention to his Russian opposite number that he (Howley) planned to enter an equestrian competition over the weekend.

"You'll win, of course?" asked the Russian.

"I haven't a chance," said Howley with a laugh. "I'm competing just for the fun of it."

The Russian walked away, shaking his head. He just couldn't comprehend how anyone—particularly anyone in authority—would voluntarily compete without having the cards stacked in his favor. Thus endeth the Berlin detour. Now for the background side trip itself.

When the Russians made their first cautious step in athletics beyond the Iron Curtain in 1946, they did so because they were convinced the deck was stacked and that they held all the aces. They entered the world weight-lifting championships in Paris. They knew beyond doubt that they'd win.

At the last moment, however, the United States hastily recruited a makeshift team and flew it to Paris. It wasn't a full team such as the Russians had, but it had sufficient balance even though it had no depth. And the Americans won!

Monumental was the embarrassment of the red-faced reds. This was something they'd never expected. Since the officials had promised to bring back the trophy, they did the next best thing. They bought a duplicate trophy and carted it back to Moscow with them. *Pravda* greeted the returning "heroes" with a couple of lines acclaiming the noble Russian "victory" and that's the last anyone heard of the subject.

But the shock of that setback kept the comrades out of international tournaments until 1950, when the Soviets entered the European track championships in Brussels.

They won, but only by a thin red whisker, and it was the scoring of the Amazons from the steppes which gave them the biggest block of points. It's worth noting that the Russians refused to compete in the re-run of a relay when the meet officials ordered it. They first had to clear with the Kremlin; then they re-ran the race.

One year later the USSR entered the European boxing championships at Milan. After they arrived, the commissar in charge looked over the opposition and decided he'd rather live in Moscow than in Siberia. So he withdrew his entry and Russia's boxing team sat in stony-faced silence in the stands while the tournament was held.

And now we've reached the key point in the chronology, the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki in Finland.

We can skip over the fact that the suspicious Russians refused to let their
(Continued on page 51)

ARE THE FOUNDATIONS

By their ability to forestall congressional investigations of their activities, the foundations confirm the fears of those who maintain that they are so powerful they are above the law.

WHAT HAPPENS when a smart and determined congressional committee uncovers a record of stupid and irresponsible leftism involving some of the top organization executives and educators of the country?

Particularly when it transpires that the apparent leftist dupes have been operating under the irreproachable names of Rockefeller, Carnegie and Ford?

One man in Washington knows from painful experience the answer to this question.

B. Carroll Reece, chairman of the Special House Committee (of the 83rd Congress), to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, has just finished an X-ray operation on the big funds which has disclosed some truly sobering facts. His disclosures have brought down upon his head one of the most venomous barrages of brick-bats and dead cats that Washington has witnessed for many a year. So dense has been the publicity smoke screen that, even yet, few Americans are aware of the blasting indictment of Foundation practices which the committee documented in its findings.

The American Legion is directly concerned with this issue because, at its 1954 convention, it unanimously passed a resolution asking for a further investigation of the Foundations by the 84th Congress.

If such an inquiry is voted, Chairman Reece's experience should be a stop-look-listen warning to the new committee of what is in store for it. The controversial Foundations are past masters of the art of turning tables on their investigators. As Chairman Reece discovered painfully, some of them fight dirty.

Storm clouds hung heavy over the committee from the date of its authorization by the House on July 27, 1953. This was the second congressional look at the Foundations. They had already been investigated by the Cox Committee in the 82nd Congress. The consensus was that the Cox probe had been superficial and timid. Chairman Cox himself had died midway in the inquiry. Others on the committee, including the staff, had appeared half-hearted as the investigation proceeded. Research had been incomplete; Foundation big brass, when they took the stand, were not even put under oath. As might have been expected, the probe had ended in

ion. Following up the Cox Committee recommendation that "the inquiry might be continued by the 83rd Congress with profit," he introduced a resolution providing for a second investigation. The Reece move caught the Foundation partisans off guard. It went through the House by a roll-call vote of 209 to 183.

The controversial Foundations were not caught napping again. They quickly bestirred themselves. Shrewd Foundation brains went to work to devise a sure-fire technique to bring the new probe into disrepute. They came up with some highly effective roadblocks.

First, it was proposed to starve the

THEY TRIED TO FIND OUT



Rep. Edward Cox,
deceased



Rep. Carroll Reece,
stymied



Norman Dodd,
research director



Rene A. Wormser,
general counsel

a virtual whitewash.

Such findings were a jolting shock to informed Americans who were in a position to know how much the committee had missed. The real Foundation story had not been told. Representative Reece, who had been a minority member of the committee, was of this opin-

committee for money. This was easy since the chairman of the House Administration Committee, Carl LeCompte, who was the bottleneck in financial decisions, disclosed an unsympathetic attitude toward the inquiry.

Obviously, to uncover the needed facts concerning the approximately

By HAROLD LORD VARNEY

A. Wormser, that he was opposed to the investigation (he had voted against the Reece Resolution), and that he had been appointed ranking Democrat on the Committee by Minority Leader Sam Rayburn with the express understanding that he would do everything in his power to prevent the committee from going too far in its inquiry.

Hays saw in his new role an opportunity to project himself into the political big time, and he seized the chance with alacrity.

A third gambit was the smear.
(Continued on page 54)

TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

HEARINGS

REPORT THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS AND
COMPARABLE ORGANIZATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
79th CONGRESS

7,000 important Foundations, with their \$7.5 billion of resources, a wide-ranging and costly research job was called for. Chairman Reece, after receiving an initial grant of \$50,000, modestly asked for only \$120,000 additional. The Republican high command in the House, uneasy lest the inquiry embarrass men close to President Eisenhower or actual members of the Administration, cut him down to only \$65,000. Such a meager sum was not enough even to get him off the ground. Even this amount was not authorized until after months of demoralizing delay.

Another way was to stack the investigating committee with members biased in favor of the Foundations, to "box Chairman Reece in," as the phrase of the moment went. This was done. Three of the five appointed members of the committee had actually voted against the Reece resolution on the roll-call.

An almost perfect hatchetman was found in the person of Representative Wayne L. Hays of Ohio. Hays, an ex-high-school teacher, with some familiarity with the educational field, is a back bench Left Wing Democrat.

At the very beginning, Hays stated to Norman Dodd, Committee Research Director, and to General Counsel Rene

Through the activities of Rep. Wayne L. Hays, above, the hearings of the Reece Committee were turned into a shameful farce.

The above scene shows a surprising use of Ford Foundation money. Edward R. Murrow, in another of his off-beat performances, starred J. Robert Oppenheimer on his TV show. A frank glorification of the atom scientist, whose relations with communists forced the government to keep him away from top secrets, the Murrow telecast was filmed in a lengthier version. This long film plugging Oppenheimer was offered to schools and colleges by Murrow, and for this odd project the Ford Fund for the Republic paid.

Leading papers kept up a running fire against the investigation of their friends. These editorials were just a few of those that the influential *New York Times* published.

ANOTHER STUPID INQUIRY
 conditions laid down

ANOTHER STUPID INQUIRY
Under the conditions laid down by
Chairman Reece the suspension
by the **A THREE**

JULY 5 1954

THREAT TO FOUNDATIONS

Foundations, already unnecessarily
devised by Congressional in
now faced with the

JULY 9 195

IN DEFENSE OF FOUNDATIONS

IN DEFENSE OF FOUNDATIONS
The defense of the Ford Foundation to attacks upon it by the Reece

JULY 26 1954

QUESTIONS FOR MR. REECE

QUESTIONS FOR MR. REED

JULY 22 1954

ANOTHER REPLY TO REECE

The answer of the Rockefeller Foundation and the General Educa-
AUG. 6 1954 he attacks on them,
 and foundations in general, by the

AUG. 6 1954

THE STAMP BUSINESS

Once stamp collecting was a hobby for experts
but now it is becoming a fad for entire families.



This National Postage Stamp Show drew 62,000 philatelists last November.

By E. JOHN LONG

IF YOU HEAR members of your family debating the merits of "surcharges" over "overprints," or whether it is legal to resell "precanceleds," or if "topicals" and "imperfs" can compare with "cachets" or even "tête-bêche pairs"—don't be alarmed. Not even if you see Johnny or Mary or Uncle Jim brandishing a magnifying glass and tweezers, and muttering something about "mint blocks" and "U. S. assays and proofs" or "postmaster provisionals" or "first-day covers."

This is not a case for the F.B.I. or the man in the white jacket. Your family has just contracted an acute attack of

a rapidly spreading virus known as postage stamp collecting.

Philately they call it among the elect, a hobby that has well-nigh become a science. It is, in fact, the most popular and universal of hobbies throughout the world. Once considered a pastime only for potentates, youngsters, and cranks, stamp collecting today has devotees in every walk of life, in every nation, and even in some of the earth's remotest outposts.

Once, only a few stamp dealers and personal letters were the sources of supply. Now that department stores and five-and-tens sell them, stamps have become the fad of whole families. Collecting stamps, and swapping or selling extras, is the relaxation of the tired

business man, the perplexed scientist, and even the harassed housewife.

Hospitals extol the hobby as mental therapy, much better than a tonic for the convalescent. Others have taken up stamp collecting as an investment, and then have found that they can't part with a single stamp—except to get the money to buy more! Some people like the sheer sociability of getting together to trade, talk shop, and display new triumphs and trophies. A recent issue of *Stamps* magazine announces the marriage of a prominent stamp dealer to a lady who is noted as "a collector of the stamps of Liberia."

Actually the collecting and trading of postage stamps, new or used, is not a new hobby by any means. It dates back

keeps booming

more than 100 years, to the issuance of the first adhesive stamps in England in 1840. The first United States postage stamps appeared only a few years later (1847), and by 1868 the hobby was well enough established to warrant the publication of the first of the famous Scott catalogues—the reference “bible” of thousands of stamp collectors today.

Stamp collecting went along at a slow, even pace until the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. To commemorate this great exhibition the Post Office Department issued a strikingly beautiful set of pictorials. It was announced that these stamps would be available first at the Fair. On the day of the opening sale the crowds were so immense that the Chicago police had to call on the State Militia to help keep order.

The Spanish-American War and World War I vastly increased the amount of mail from foreign countries. American soldiers and sailors brought back packets of strange foreign postage stamps as gifts for younger brothers or boys in their home neighborhoods. These soon became the envy of other youngsters and the hobby began to grow by leaps and bounds. Old trunks and attics were scoured to fill out collections of domestic stamps.

To meet the growing demands of both individual collectors and dealers in United States stamps, the

Post Office Department opened a Division of Philately in December 1921. Here hobbyists and pros might buy in person or by mail a single stamp or whole sheets of stamps at face value, of course. This once-small office is now the best-paying unit of the government. Because little or no service must be rendered for the stamps, its average annual \$2,500,000 sales represent about 85 per cent clear profit.



Bernard Harman, of the world's largest stamp auction firm, checks a specimen.

Biggest boost to the stamp business came, paradoxically enough, during the great depression of the early 1930s. Franklin D. Roosevelt had become President of the United States, and made no secret of the fact that he was an ardent collector of stamps. He considered the hobby “fine for everyone.” Many adult collectors, who had hidden their albums behind other books in the library or in an upstairs study, now came out in the open. Today, dealers do not consider FDR's among the world's best collections, but they regard Roosevelt as the patron saint of modern philately.



Jacques Minkus, who put stamps on sale in department stores, shows some of his wares to customers at Gimbel's.

Postmaster General James A. Farley ranks only a little below his chief in the esteem of both dealers and collectors. During the 1930's, he issued a large number of attractive commemoratives—honoring just about everything from Mother's Day to the National Parks. Stamp dealers at first deplored such flooding of the market, predicting it would discourage the newcomer. But exactly the opposite took place. New collectors appeared by the thousands, each new stamp adding to the host. Sales of the Philatelic Agency soared from an annual gross of \$150,000 to well over \$3,000,000.

At the 1947 celebration of the 100th anniversary of the first United States postage stamps, held in New York, the Post Office Department issued a special stamp plus an envelope and a special miniature sheet of the first stamps, and did a cash business of more than \$1,000,000 in nine days!

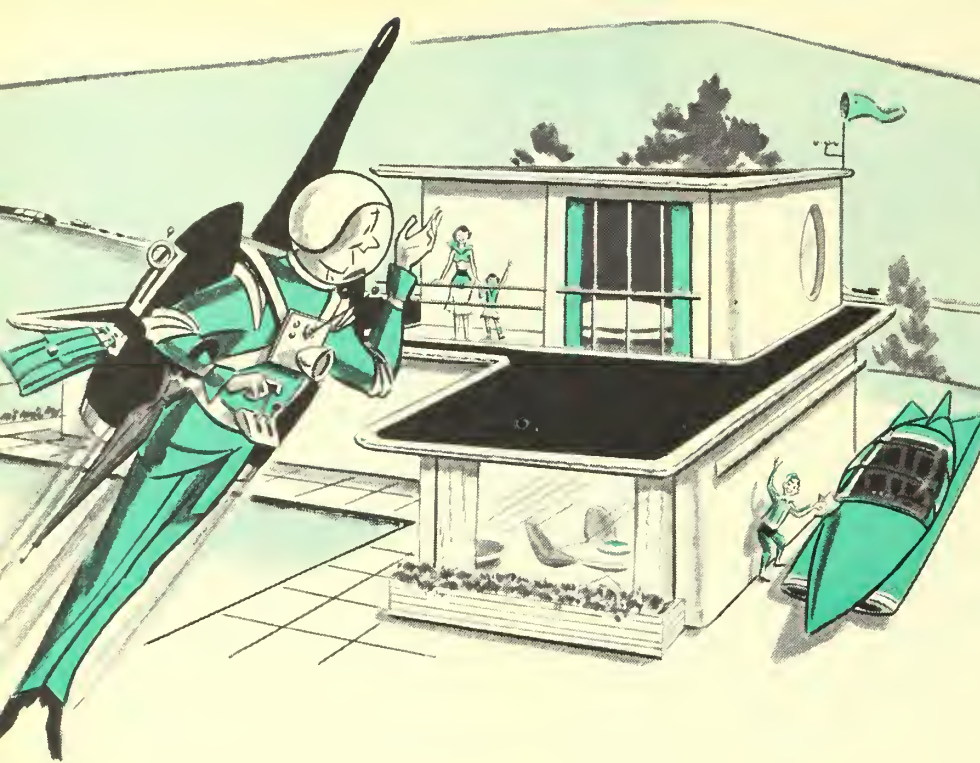
What is it that makes these little pieces of gummed paper so sought after, and why has stamp collecting eclipsed all other hobbies in the United States, except possibly photography? There are as many answers as there are stamp collectors. Some call it educational. Some relaxing. Others a sound financial investment. But almost all of them grant that another factor is involved—an intangible appeal that can only be described as “the fun of collecting.”

Philately has become the most universal of hobbies because anyone—rich or poor, educated or uneducated, young or old, male or female—may take it up, pursue it with vigor or at leisure, or put it aside at any time. To become a stamp collector you do not have to join an organization (although there are several national stamp societies and thousands of local stamp clubs), you don't have to take out a license or permit, nor do you have to have any spe-

(Continued on page 45)



High-value stamps are printed on flat-bed presses such as the one above.



YOUR LIFE *in* 1975

By **LAWRENCE M. HUGHES**

If this article turns out to be wrong in any respect, return this copy of the magazine to us in 1975 and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

STAY A WHILE. You haven't seen anything yet.

In 1975—two centuries since our Revolution started—you'll work and play, plan and pray in a most amazing America.

If you're now in your 50's or younger, the odds are good that you'll be living vigorously then. In a quarter-century we've cut our death rate from two-thirds to one-third of our birth rate, and added five years to life expectancy—which now stands at 69.

Two decades hence the average life span of both men and women will be near 75. Of our total 221 million people then, 25 million will be over 65. But the biggest reason for our collective gain will be the 80 million of us yet to be born.

More young folks will marry, and earlier. More couples will have third and fourth babies. As three-fourths of all these couples buy homes, suburbs and outer suburbs will thrive. Cities will grow more slowly, as hubs of planned areas.

The exodus westward and southward will accelerate. You need not be a Los Angeleno to guess that by 1975 California will rank No. 1 in population—

probably followed by Texas. Such States as Nevada, Arizona and Florida will keep on adding people, percentage wise, at several times the national rate.

Warmer climate and still-wide-open spaces, spread of industry, easier and faster transportation and more income for all will speed this migration. Quantity conversion of sea water into fresh water will cause to bloom much of the western 40 per cent of our country which has long been called "desert."

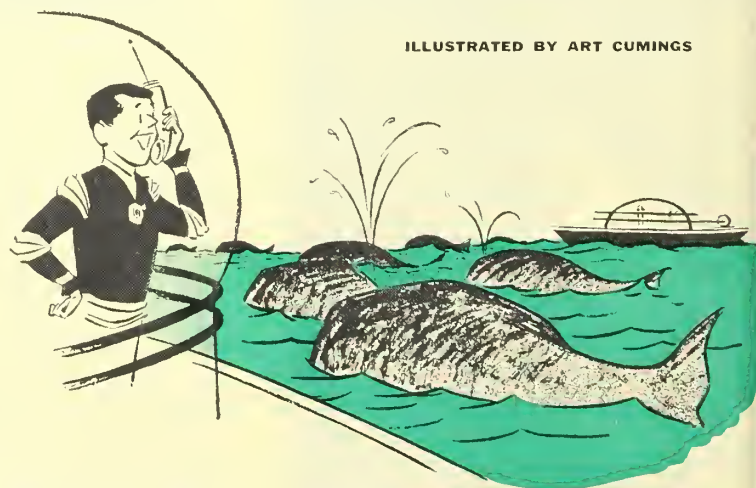
Yet fewer people will till the soil for a living. In fact, the number living on commercial farms will drop to 15 million. By 1975, one-third fewer land farmers will turn out 50 per cent more food.

We'll also "farm" the sea, and start getting food from sunlight.

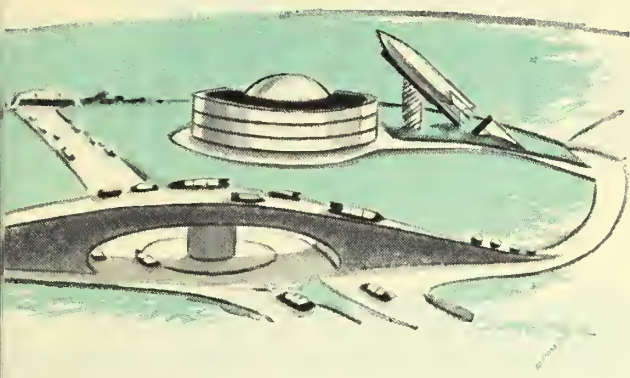
Many discoveries come so fast that they make the seers seem reactionary. In 1951, a leading chemist was sure that "complete success in test-tube photosynthesis lies beyond [the year] 2026." Yet, last December, newspapers reported that "sunlight *has* been harnessed to create sugar and starch from carbon dioxide and water *outside* the living cells of green plants!"

Seven-tenths of our world is sea. Un-

ILLUSTRATED BY ART CUMINGS



We'll farm the sea for tiny algae and maintain herds of whales.



til now we've tapped only a tiny bit of the top of the sea's resources. Tomorrow our marine food will range all the way from whales, bred and reared in captivity (whale steak is as good as beef), to fats and protein from the tiny seaweed algae. (We may also use algae for storing up uranium and other rare elements.)

On land we'll produce better and more diversified food. Thus far, of 1,500 known types of food plants that can be grown in our climate, we raise less than 200. We'll adopt and adapt others. For example, we're starting to fortify various foods with juice from Puerto Rican acerola fruit, which yields 80 times as much Vitamin C as orange juice. Tomorrow, when "automation" will have taken over nearly all our manual work, we'll think of food less in terms of calories than of *protection*.

Some may enjoy "nuts" and sugar from the cellulose of sawdust. Others may prefer entirely synthetic foods. But while that oldest preservative, dehydration, will be widely used, you need not take your food in "pills." Nuclear radiation will sterilize and pasteurize foods indefinitely, without refrigeration. The Army Quartermaster Corps is now working with 15 colleges to help develop it.

Nuclear rays also will step up plant yields and resistance to disease. Chemical sprays at seeding time will end weeds. Plants can be grown "anywhere." Now, we Americans farm only half of our two billion land acres. But already hydroponics permits truck farming in gravel pits. Tomorrow salt marshes will be farmed with chemical feeding of salt-resistant plants. "Dust-bowls" will be history: For large areas we'll turn rain on and off at will. Chemistry will produce fruits without pollination. Scientists of the Atomic Energy Commission expect nuclear energy to "open a new era" in plant and animal breeding, control of diseases and insects.

The farmer himself is becoming a

scientist. He'll see to it that every family has at least two beefsteaks in every irradiated broiler. He'll turn out the food to help you live better—longer.

Medicine will do more to make and *keep* you well. Although individual doctors will be more specialized, together they will take a mind-and-body, whole-man approach. Already, such mental ills as schizophrenia ("split personality") can be treated by serotonin and

other drugs mass-produced from coal tar. A single drug may take on several of your physical enemies: Chas. Pfizer & Co. has just obtained patent rights to tetracycline, a "wide-spectrum" antibiotic.

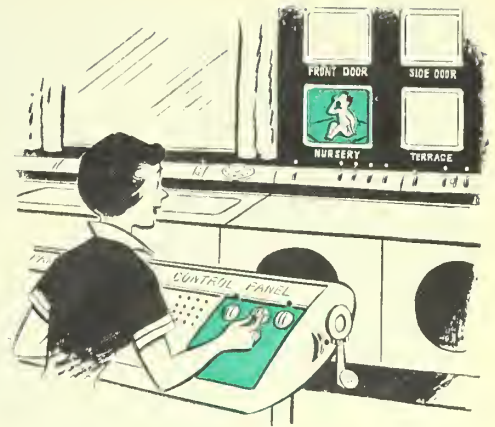
A sign in our corner drug store says: "Over 50 per cent of the prescriptions filled today contain drugs unknown 10 year ago."

In tomorrow's automated drug store you may even buy radio isotopes, by-products of nuclear fission. Doctors will use nuclear rays in diagnosis as "tracers" through the body, and to fight cancer in diseased organs without affecting other organs. Several diseases, such as certain types

of cancer and African sleeping sickness, may be cured by new drugs such as the antibiotic Puromycin. Other drugs will be tailor-made to overcome specific diseases by "counterfeiting" the chemicals which viruses, bacteria and cancer cells need for their existence. An anti-metabolite resembling folic acid may cure leukemia. Scientists expect cures or preventives before long for arteriosclerosis, arthritis, mental illnesses, allergies—and the ubiquitous common cold.

Remember photosynthesis? The chlorophyll it produces can do more than combat B.O. Its secret may make us largely impervious to disease.

In chemistry they say we're entering the long-dreamed of *Age of Alchemy*: "Science has at last achieved the ancient dream," reports *Architectural Forum*, "of transmuting a base metal into a material as different as a Damascus blade is from a tobacco pouch." It's being done without additions or alloys or combinations.



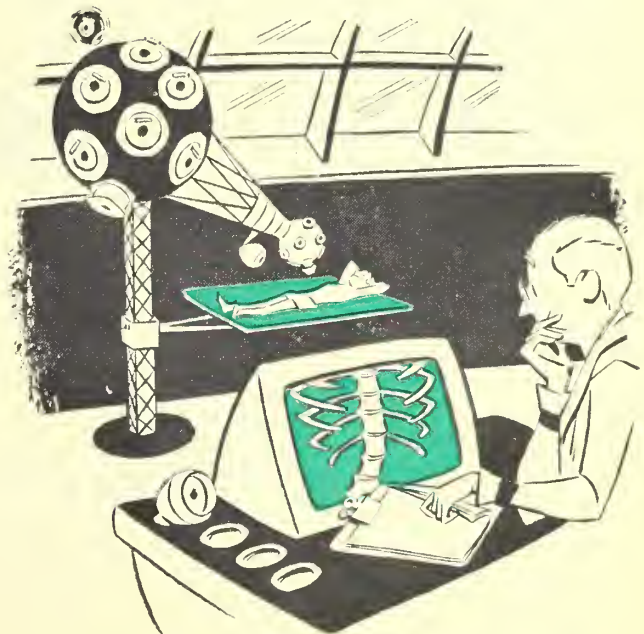
The all-seeing electronic eye will help mother keep house more easily.

Our chemical industry now employs 15,000 scientists, and is spending annually \$250 million for industrial research on more than 1,000 major projects. In 1975, this fast-growing industry will be five times as large as today—and may have an even stronger and wider impact on our lives.

The ancients knew only 11 elements, and only a few simple ways to use them. Of the 100 elements known today, a dozen were discovered (nearly all by Americans) since 1939. In the next two decades science will find, and use, more of them. The transfer of uranium atoms into plutonium opens a wide vista.

Meanwhile, in the conquest of space and time—and all the stresses *this* will impose on man and his devices—we've begun to harness such metals as titanium and zirconium. We're finding jobs for lithium, thorium and silicon. The silicones, for instance—composed of sand,

(Continued on page 48)



Doctors will use nuclear rays as tracers to see what ails you and there will be amazing cures.



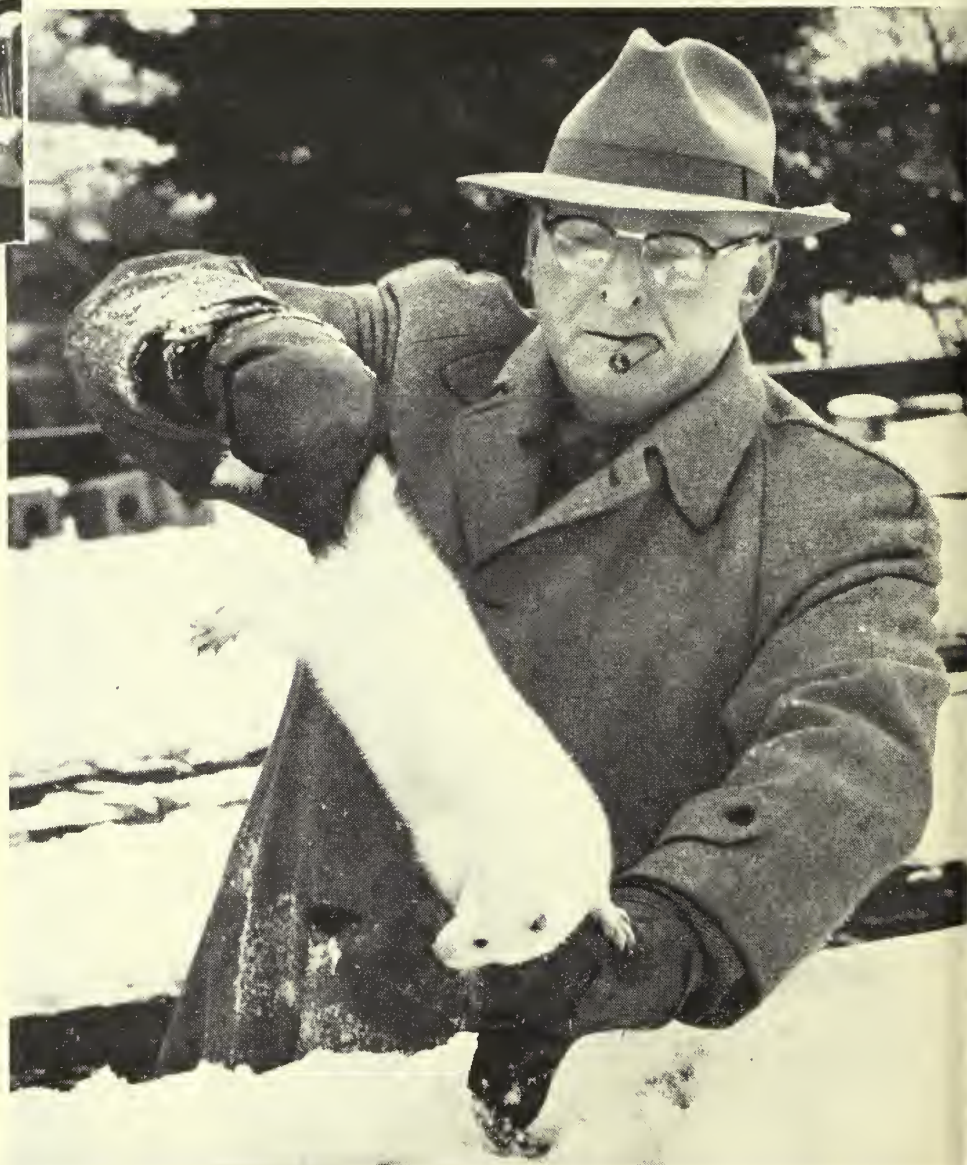
Mania for Mink

By **JOSEPH C. KEELEY**

HIGH ON THE LIST of things most wanted by most women is a mink stole, cape, or coat. There is a strange fascination about the lustrous silky fur of the mink which almost causes a mania for possession. And for those who can't afford several thousand dollars for a fine mink coat, low-priced souvenirs are available in the form of mink corsages, earrings, bow ties, and even mink-trimmed wastebaskets.

However, mink wasn't always so popular. A century ago, Hudson's Bay Company was shipping mink pelts to England and getting only 50¢ apiece for them. Indeed, mink pelts did not reach the \$2.00 class in the London fur market till 1869. By contrast, the average price for pelts at the big Emba (Mutation Mink Breeders Association) sales in the United States during December of 1954 and January and February of 1955 was approximately \$28.33, and some pelts brought as much as \$120.00 apiece. These figures cover both male and female pelts, the latter bringing about half as much as the male pelts because of their smaller size.

If you want to know how this kind of money is multiplied into a coat, it takes about 40 male and 30 female pelts to make a full-length coat. This means that the raw materials of top-price pelts would run close to \$7,000. (And don't forget that the making of a mink coat is a job that takes infinite skill, painstaking work,



Pioneer mink rancher Gus Genetti models a live mink, a valuable Snow White.



Doughboy Genetti, of the 311th F. A.

and plenty of time.) To make a cape, medium size with no sleeves, requires 30 females plus five or six males. And a stole takes 12 males, males being used because they are larger and heavier.

Today's prices are higher than they were even in 1929, prior to the market crash, when everything was sky-high. The average price of a pelt then was \$20.91. But something happened after that time, in 1931 to be

PHOTOS BY DONATO LEO

Prior to the auction, buyers' representatives make a careful study of the pelts.



Once mink coats came in two shades of brown, dark and light. Then the breeders read up on genetics.

exact, that has given mink-raising some of the aspects of wildcatting for oil.

Furs always did loom large in the economy of this country, and there are those who maintain that our economy was conceived in a bed of furs. Certainly the search for pelts caused much of our country to be explored and opened for settlement, and many trappers are still taking furs. But all that is changing, and to raise the millions of pelts used yearly, it has become necessary to resort to fur ranching. When all this started no one really knows, though it is said that a resident of Oneida, N. Y., was raising mink back in 1866, exhibiting them at fairs and selling them for breeding purposes as well.

By the early 30's there were many mink ranches, but they were working primarily for two things, quality and uniformity, and by quality they meant dark, rich shades. If a strange shade turned up in a litter, the animal was promptly dispatched to prevent any accidents in breeding which might end up as off-color pelts.

But in 1931 a breeder by the name of William Whittingham, at Arpin, Wis., tried a daring innovation. A female of a strange new color was whelped on his ranch. He tried breeding her, but in two seasons nothing new developed. He checked with experts on genetics who advised him to breed the female to one of her male offspring. That was done, and two platinum blue animals were produced. Thus was started what is now a large and thriving industry, mutation mink breeding.

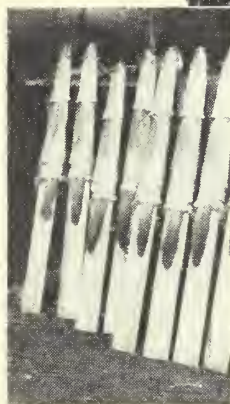
Of course Whittingham was not discovering anything new. He was merely putting into practice what Johann Gregor Mendel, Abbot of a monastery in Moravia, had learned in 1866, and what we know as the Mendelian law of heredity. Mendel had worked with peas

to show how certain strains dominate, and how recessive strains can be emphasized by selective breeding. Whittingham and many others after him found that by following Mendel's principles they could produce amazingly beautiful furs by their mutations of mink.

Of the estimated 18,000 mink ranchers today, many are hard at work developing mutants which some day, they hope, will



Cold weather and snow make for prime pelts, and they get both at Genetti's ranch in northeastern Pennsylvania.



Killed with cyanide gas, the mink are immediately skinned. Excess fat is removed with a special fleshing knife. The pelts then go into a refrigerator.



Buyers from around the world show up at the big New York Auction Co. sale.



end up with \$5,000 price tags in such salons as those of Gunther Jaeckel, Neiman-Marcus, Bergdorf Goodman, etc. Not all will succeed, and many will go broke while trying, but there will always be some like Gus Genetti, whose mink ranch is located at Sugarloaf, Pa., a few miles from Hazelton.

Gus Genetti doesn't operate the big-
(Continued on page 62)



By JACK DENTON SCOTT

It has long been an axiom among line-dunkers that the fly fisherman is the most skilled of the clan. We add to that "the most imaginative and inventive." There's scarcely a fire ignited of a winter's evening that doesn't include a wide-eyed fly fisherman, dreaming before its blaze of the new fly he's going to put together that will take any fish smart enough to swim.

Many of the flies that are in wide use today were named for the profession of the man responsible for their being in use. The Royal Coachman, still called the best of trout flies, was named for Tom Bosworth who created it, and who was coachman for the English royal family. The Professor was named for John Wilson, professor at Edinburgh University in Scotland. Mr. Moon, a skillful man with the meat cleaver, was honored by the fish-taker, The Butcher. The Shoemaker was named for George Sears, who worked at that trade in Wellsboro, Pa. The list goes on. But we've a point: If you are a fancy man with feathers, gut, and fishhook, and have a fly that you've dreamed up and caught fish with, why not send its picture and description, how you make it, and the experience you've had with it to this column? We'll then try to select those that seem the most original, dub them with the name of their creator, and christen them here in "Rod and Gun."



Many drowning fatalities were reported last year. Some of these were fishermen, careless in their boat handling. When you go aboard a boat this summer keep a few lifesaving facts in mind: three is the maximum for the average small boat; don't try to over-power your boat by adapting a motor that is larger than the boat can safely handle; always carry adequate life preservers; cross wakes of passing craft at an angle of at least 45 degrees; never stand up in a boat if there are other people in it.

Here's the way the States lined up last year as leaders in the outdoor, hunting and fishing race: Michigan won first place with 2,794,551 licenses of all kinds issued; California took second with 2,493,911; Minnesota third with 1,818,755; New York fourth with 1,784,727.

Live-bait fishermen take note: Fred M. Asbury, 4000 Bamberger Avenue, St. Louis 16, Mo., has a thought: "The correct method of setting a minnow trap," he says, "is to place it in fast water parallel to the current flow. Reach down to the trap, place your forefinger on one end of it, against the current. When the water flows evenly on both sides of your finger, the trap is parallel to the current and ready to take the tiny fish. I keep them alive in an old-style minnow bucket by lifting the inner bucket up to almost the top of the outer bucket, then gently forcing it back into position. Done every 15 minutes, it will aerate the water sufficiently to keep minnows alive for hours."



Dick Fox of Arlington Heights, Ill., sends in a good idea for fishermen camping on the water. Dick says, "Before leaving camp we put up three or four pie plates (tin is best) on sticks or branches, horizontally along the shore line, about ten feet apart. Returning in the dark, we watch for these markers with our flashlight. When the beam picks them up, we know we're home."

Victor Toth, 443 Oxford Avenue, Elyria, Ohio, has decided to give up one of his fishing secrets: "Cut off the small piece of loose white gristle on the underside of a pickerel's jaw," he confides. "It has a frog-leg action when retrieved in short jerks, and is a real killer for both bass and pickerel. It has proven much better than perch belly or pork rind."

Two quick ones: E. C. Mangione, 187 4th Street, Troy, N. Y., finds that when he's at streamside and has lost his last sinker, an old house key does the trick. He says it is always either nickle or brass, won't rust, and sinks better than sinkers.

Ray Schmidt, 321 Cumnor Road, Downer's Grove, Ill., suggests that when you take your fishing reel apart for cleaning or inspection, you do it over an empty pie tin. This prevents loss of those tiny screws.

One that may win an argument: The chow dog and polar bear are the only two animals with black tongues.

(Continued on page 44)

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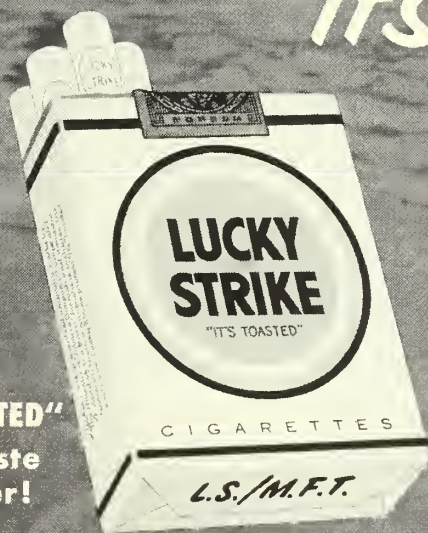
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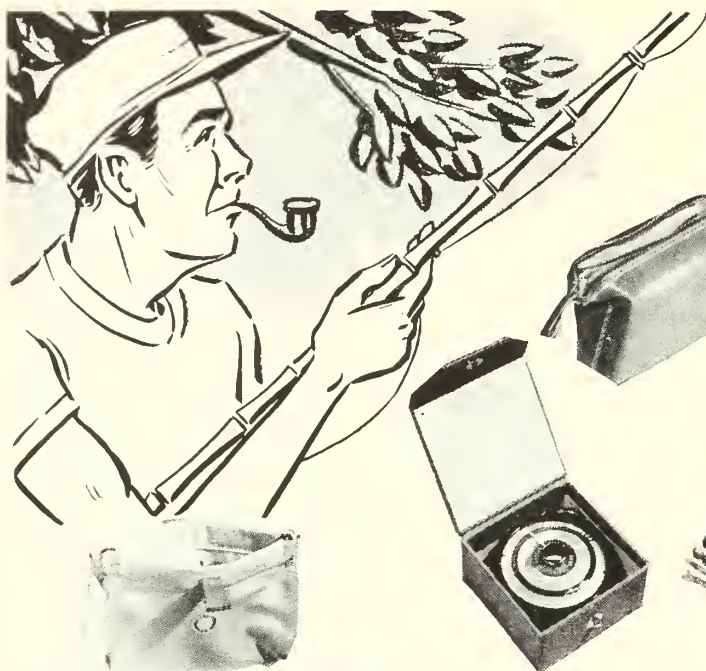


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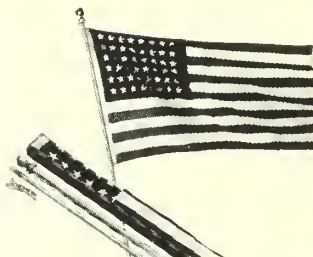
FOR A HAPPY VACATION- OUTING AND CONVENTION

L840F—Midgikit Ginger travel kit. Contains wash cloth, Gillette razor, blades, comb, nail file, tooth brush, paste, shaving cream. Good for a gift or a spare kit. Each \$3.19



L790—Soft cotton, well made "T" shirt with fast color Legion-blue neck and sleeve trim. Nylon reinforced neck. Sizes: small, medium and large. Each.....\$1.25

L785—"T" shirt. Same as above except without blue sleeve and neck trim. Each.....\$1.15



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Each set consists of a heavyweight cotton U. S. Flag, brass screw-jointed two-piece pole, gilt ball, halyards and flag-pole socket for attaching to window sill, house siding, porch rail, etc. Packed in a strong metaledge box. Defiance quality cotton bunting with sewed stars and sewed stripes.

L1226—3 x 5 Flag, 6-ft. pole.....\$5.60

L1227—4 x 6 Flag, 8-ft. pole.....\$7.75

Reliance quality cotton with printed stars and sewed stripes.

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L36—4 x 6 Flag, 8-ft. pole.....\$4.80

Premier quality heavy flag cloth with printed stars, sewed stripes.

L8—3 x 5 Flag, 6-ft. pole.....\$2.90

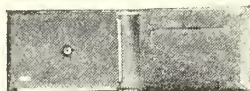
L10—4 x 6 Flag, 8-ft. pole.....\$4.50

Old Glory Flag sets, F. O. B.
New York City

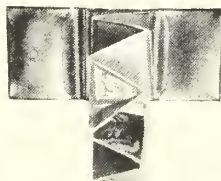


L5729—Polo Shirt. Finest quality combed yarn with interlocking stitching. Byron collar, short sleeves, ribbed bottom. Cream white or blue. Sizes: small, medium and large. Specify size and color. Each..\$3.15

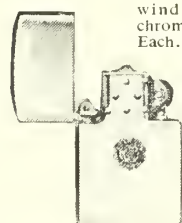
L2677—"Snap-It" Tobacco Pouch by Amity. Soft glove leather with plastic lining. Black, Brown or Tan. Snaps open—stays open—snaps shut. 4" x 6". Each.....\$2.75



L3518—Amity Identifier hillfold. Imported English Morocco. Black. Sensational new four-wing "Replace-A-Pass" feature for cards and photos. Secret currency pocket, duplicate key pockets and permanent registration.....\$6.60



L3908—Tumbling Thomas pass case. Internationally famous, 8-ply vinyl—washable—practically indestructible. Holds 17 cards with pockets for money and business cards. Gold foil for reproducing your signature on case. Each.....\$1.65



L962—Zippo lighter. Streamlined windproof design with satin chrome finish. Lifetime guarantee. Each.....\$4.00

PW 27—Thirty hour desk and travel alarm. Smallest American-made traveling clock. Silver finish dial, luminous figures, hands. Simulated leather case in blue, tan or maroon. Size 3 3/4" x 3 3/4" x 1 3/4". Each.....\$9.85

L225—Fishing Barometer. Attractive and useful gift for the fisherman. Indicates fishing conditions and trends. Smooth maroon plastic case, chrome trim and aluminum dials. Light in weight, but sturdy in construction. Handsome and durable 3 3/4" diameter carrying case. Each.....\$7.50



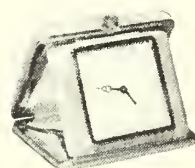
7946—"Lariat" by Swank. The perfect answer to the sport shirt-necktie problem. Gold or Blue.....\$1.95



Shirts. Legion blue or solid white. Tailored, styled and made to exacting specifications of best quality, pre-shrunk broadcloth. Neck sizes from 13 1/2 to 18 and sleeve lengths from 32 to 35.

White.....\$4.00 Blue.....\$4.25

Ties. 100% all-wool, full length. Available in either blue or gold. Each..\$1.00



Zelan Jacket. Light weight, water repellent. Excellent for summer, late spring and early fall wear. Specify oyster (L0810) or Navy Blue (LB810). Sizes: small, medium, large and extra large. Each.....\$6.30

L811. Same as above, except with two color knit neck and sleeve trim. Blue only. \$6.95



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A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

KOREA POW'S MUST FILE FOR PL 615 BENEFITS BEFORE AUGUST 21:

U. S. servicemen who were prisoners of war in Korea have until August 21 to file claim with the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Washington 25, D. C., for special benefit of \$1.50 a day for each day of imprisonment awarded under Public Law 615 . . . Probably most Korea POWs meet conditions entitling them to PL 615 benefits . . . All readers of "Newsletter" are asked to look at list of Korea POWs under "Comrades in Distress" in this issue . . . Listed there are the names and serial numbers of 233 Korea POWs or their next of kin whom the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has unsuccessfully tried to locate in connection with PL 615 benefits . . . Readers are asked to help locate these men if possible.

* * * *

26TH DIVISION OFFERS COMPLETE HISTORY

A new history of the 26th Division, advertised as complete, is being offered by the Yankee Division Veterans Ass'n . . . History sells for \$5.75 . . . For more info write: H. Guy Watts, Sec'y., YDVA History, 200 Huntington Avenue, Boston 23, Mass.

* * * *

PROPOSES FOUR-YEAR SERVICE ACADEMY FOR WOMEN:

Senator Dennis Chavez (N.Mex.) has proposed establishing a women's armed services academy with a four-year curriculum . . . Chavez' proposed academy would train cadettes to be junior officers in all branches of the service.

* * * *

MORE GOV'T AGENCIES RECRUITING MEN, WOMEN FOR VARIETY OF JOBS:

Latest gov't agencies to apprise "Newsletter" of job openings of various sorts are U. S. Information Agency and the Veterans Administration.

U.S. Information Agency seeks persons for overseas jobs in the higher (\$6,500 to \$10,000) grades of Public Affairs Officer and Cultural Affairs Officer . . .

Agency also seeks stenographers for duty both overseas and in Washington.

Candidates for overseas jobs should be willing to work anywhere in the world . . . All candidates must be U.S. citizens . . . Steno jobs are for women between 21 and 35 (for overseas) or over 18 (Washington duty), who can type 40 wpm, take shorthand at 80 wpm . . . U.S. Information Agency spreads gospel about U.S. in foreign lands, via radio, press, movies, libraries, etc . . . Agency has more than 200 field posts in 76 countries . . . For details about

available jobs write: Chief of Recruitment, U.S. Information Agency, Washington 25, D.C.

Veterans Administration is seeking architectural engineers, civil engineers (sanitary), mechanical engineers (heating and plumbing), structural engineers, electrical engineers and design architects . . . Salaries range from \$5,060 to \$5,940 . . . Work is connected with program of additions and improvements to veterans hospitals . . . For more info write: Central Office Personnel Service, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

* * * *

WHAT'S WHAT WITH PENSIONS FOR VETS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS:

"Newsletter" gets more queries having to do with pensions than with any other one subject . . . "Newsletter" offers here a few ABC's of pensions as they relate to veterans and their dependents, and adds emphatically that almost any American Legion service officer knows the full score on existing pensions . . . Now for a few points for general understanding:

1. There is a special language dealing with payments made to civilians based upon former military service . . . The word "pension" refers to only one of three forms of monthly payment of this sort . . . The other two are compensation and retirement pay . . . A great deal of confusion is caused by a general tendency to call all three by the name of "pension."

Compensation is not pension . . . Compensation is paid to veterans or their dependents by the VA for service-connected death or disabilities.

Retirement pay is not pension . . . Retirement pay is paid by the military to persons who were retired from active service, rather than discharged or separated.

2. What, then, are veterans pensions? . . . They are monthly payments made to veterans or their surviving dependents by the VA which are not based upon service-connected disabilities or service-connected death . . . The basis of all such pensions is recognition of former service.

3. Pensions are not paid without conditions to veterans, or the survivors of veterans, of WW1 or later wars . . . To qualify, veterans of WW1 and later, or their survivors, for a pension, some degree of hardship must exist (it differs in different cases.) . . . Spanish-American War veterans automatically receive a pension on attaining a certain age, without regard to other conditions—granted honorable service of sufficient duration in the Spanish-American War.

4. All pensions available to veterans of WW1, WW2 and of the Korean War and their survivors have one thing in common . . . The recipient's other income must not exceed \$1400 if he has no dependents or \$2700 if he has one or more dependents.

The American Legion is sponsoring a bill to increase these ceilings.

5. It is easier for the unremarried widow or minor child of a WW1 veteran to qualify for a pension than it is for a WW1 veteran himself, or for a WW2 or Korea vet or his widow or orphan . . . Granted a marriage of average duration without separation or divorce, and granted that the vet had honorable service of 90 days with some of it during the period of WW1 hostilities, the widow of a WW1 vet need only meet the outside income qualification to be eligible for a pension . . . A minor child (under 18) of a deceased WW1 vet need only meet the same condition to be eligible for a pension if the mother is dead or remarried.

The child does not get a pension if the mother is eligible—but then the mother draws extra for each minor child.

6. The veteran himself (of WW1, WW2 or Korea) must not only be under the outside income ceiling, but he must also satisfy standards of permanent and total disability and of unemployability in order to qualify for a pension . . . Thus there is no pension for WW1, WW2 or Korea vets based solely on reaching a certain age.

However, there are two factors that work in favor of these veterans.

The first is that the older a veteran is, the more his age alone serves as evidence of disability and unemployability . . . The pension standards of unemployability and disability for a man over 65 are far more lenient than for a younger man, and the monthly payment at 65 is higher.

The second is that in cases of absolute unemployability and total disability, very young veterans are eligible for a pension . . . A veteran paralyzed in an industrial accident at age 22 may be eligible for a veterans pension.

However, no pensions based on service in and since WW1 are paid to anyone whose other income is above the stated ceilings.

7. It is far more difficult for the widow or orphan of a WW2 or Korea vet to qualify for a pension than a surviving dependent of a WW1 vet . . . The exact conditions are so complex that few readers could follow them if they were printed here in detail.

Speaking generally, however, pensions for WW2 and Korea veterans' widows and orphans are almost compensation . . . That is, the veteran-husband-father must have had some sort of service-connected disability in order for his widow or child to qualify for a pension on his death—regardless of how limited their income may be.

The American Legion favors extending the pension eligibility for WW1 widows and orphans to WW2 and Korea widows and orphans, and has a bill to that effect in Congress at present.

8. Even a minor service-connected disability incurred by a WW2 or Korea veteran may help qualify his widow or child for a pension on his death . . . For this reason it is very important for such veterans to establish with the VA any service-connected disability they may have incurred, even though they have no desire to apply for compensation or doubt that the disability is serious enough to rate compensation.

Another important reason to establish any service-connected disability with the VA is that however minor it may be today, it may cause serious disability in later years, when with the passage of time and witnesses and records it may be impossible to prove service-connection.

If you don't believe "Newsletter" on this matter, read

"Comrades in Distress" in each issue of this magazine.

9. How about a general pension? A "general pension" is one similar to that paid a Spanish-American War veteran with honorable wartime service as he reaches a certain age (60 and 65 are most often mentioned) . . . Since 1948, The American Legion national conventions have rejected resolutions favoring a general pension . . . In 1953 The American Legion adopted a resolution opposing a general pension . . . Four arguments advanced at conventions have appeared to have dominated these convention actions. They are:

(a) Pensions not based on need are a luxury; (b) The nation cannot afford such a luxury while the national defense bill runs so high; (c) If a general pension bill were passed during this period of enormous Federal expenditures, more urgent veterans programs (care for the disabled, etc.) would probably suffer; (d) Not only do (a), (b), and (c) above make sense, but Congress is aware of them and a general pension is a legislative impossibility under present national conditions.

10. American Legion pension policies, accepting the basis of pensions based on need, are chiefly aimed at making the existing pension system work fairly and equitably (raise outside income ceilings and maintain size of pension payments to be consistent with inflated dollar; remove restrictions on pensions for WW2 and Korea vets' widows; assure that disability and unemployability standards for pension eligibility are reasonable, etc.)

11. Existing pensions are being closely studied by several official groups in Washington today—the "Hardy" Select Committee in the House of Representatives; the House Veterans Affairs Committee; and the Bradley Commission, appointed by the President.

In general, these studies seem predicated on two beliefs: (a) So many laws exist regarding pensions, they should be consolidated, and (b) There are so many different retirement plans, pension systems and other payments (such as Social Security) going to so many people that a review is needed.

Suggestion has been put forward for several years in both Truman and Eisenhower administrations that veterans pensions may no longer be needed, that Social Security fills the bill . . . This oft-told story, preceding present studies, may be prejudicial to them, detrimental to veterans pensions.

* * * *

SUPREME COURT AFFIRMS THAT VET CAN'T LOSE SENIORITY IN OLD JOB WHILE IN SERVICE:

A vet who returns to his old job after military service is entitled to the same seniority he would have had if he'd never left for service . . . This has long been part of the Selective Service law. . . It was recently affirmed by the Supreme Court when, in a 7-1 decision on March 14, the Court upheld the appeal of Paul W. Diehl, Jr., of Bethlehem, Pa., who had been employed as a carryman's helper on the Lehigh Valley RR.

* * * *

REMINDER:

Whom do you want to collect your insurance or your estate if you die? . . . Does your insurance policy and your will express your present wish in this matter? . . . It happens every week that estates and insurance go to the wrong people because of policies and wills that were not kept up to date.

JUNE 1955

Nat'l Exec Committee Reviews Legion Affairs at May Meetings

The Nat'l Executive Committee of The American Legion held its regular spring meetings at Indianapolis, Ind., May 4, 5 & 6.

The meetings were chairmanned by the Nat'l Vice Commanders in the absence of Nat'l Cmdr Seaborn P. Collins.

Cmdr Collins was called suddenly to his home at Las Cruces, N. Mex., where his wife suffered a spinal injury. During the time of the Executive Committee meetings he flew Mrs. Collins to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

The Nat'l Executive Committee (NEC) heard reports from all major Commissions of The American Legion, acted on more than 105 resolutions, passed most of them.

Highlights

Highlights of the NEC meetings included the following:

▮ Presentation to The American Legion, for the pursuit of various programs, of \$91,533.42 by Mrs. Percy Lainson, (Iowa) President of The American Legion Auxiliary. That sum was gift of

the Auxiliary. Gift included checks, two \$10,000 bills, and one \$5,000 bill.

▮ Passage of 18 resolutions concerning Nat'l Cemeteries, overseas cemeteries, and other matters related to the burial of war veterans; nearly all of them dealing with present day inadequacies.

▮ Adoption of proposal of the NEC Subcommittee on Reorganization to put in motion steps to amend the American Legion Constitution to modernize the provisions for conducting Nat'l Conventions.

Chief changes sought would be (a) to bring Convention Committees into Convention cities earlier in order to allow better deliberation on resolutions and (b) to adopt a uniform code of procedure for all Nat'l Conventions.

▮ Rejection of a proposed resolution recreating a separate convention parade for the 40 & 8.

▮ Authorization of limited commercial legends on Nat'l Convention parade floats, by commercial co-sponsors of floats.

▮ Adoption of an official 9-point policy statement regarding benefits for vet-

erans' survivors, which had been requested by the "Hardy Committee" of the House of Representatives, now studying survivors' benefits.

▮ Adoption of a resolution commending President Eisenhower and Senate Foreign Affairs Chmn Walter George for progressive prosecution of bi-partisan cold war policies; and of another resolution urging creation of a civilian board to counsel gov't on cold war prosecution.

▮ On the lighter side, adoption of a resolution authorizing newly organized Post 1, Iceland, to affiliate with the American Legion Dep't of Florida.

▮ Adoption of resolution commending Philippine Gen. Carlos B. Romulo for his courageous and effective action against communism at the recent Bandung Conference of Asian & African nations.

▮ Resolution urging special discharge button for Korea vets.

▮ Final report of a special study of conflict in Philippine Dep't, submitted by Past Nat'l Cmdr Harry Colmery, concluding that a large number of irregularities had occurred in the conduct of Dep't business and Dep't Convention procedure. NEC adopted Colmery's report, moved to advise Philippine Dep't to correct irregularities within year.

▮ Special report on difficulties in Dep't of France was received. Joint report

MIAMI BEACH'S LATEST



Huge new Hotel Fontainebleu, between 44th & 48th streets in Miami Beach, Fla. Fontainebleu will be site of Nat'l Commander's Dinner and Auxiliary's States Dinner at Nat'l Convention in Miami-Miami Beach this Oct. 10-13. Thousands of Legionnaires will combine Convention with Florida vacation. It is Miami's 4th Convention, most for any city.

SIGNS OF FREEDOM



First of a series of Legion-sponsored billboards selling basic American ideals is dedicated in Chicago by Nat'l Cmdr Collins (left). Goal is 100,000 billboards. Program was conceived by Dean Clarence Manion (right). Others in picture: Milton Applebaum (VCmdr Cook County, Ill.) Joe Jenkins, Jr. (Dep't Cmdr, Fla.) and James P. Ringley (Ill.)

came from Leo Lanning (N.Y.) and W. H. McMaines (D.C.). NEC voted to separate Posts in Copenhagen, Antwerp and Stockholm from Dep't of France.

UNESCO Report

Another highlight of the meeting was a 2-hour presentation by Past Nat'l Cmdr Ray Murphy (Iowa) of a 142-page final report on UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) made by a special American Legion committee headed by Murphy.

The report also encompassed the officially constituted United States Commission for UNESCO, a U. S. lay group appointed by the Federal gov't to advise it on UNESCO.

Last fall, The American Legion had declined a gov't invitation to seat a representative on that Commission.

The final report of the Murphy committee, 18 months in the making, examined various controversies, allegations and charges which have centered around UNESCO.

The special committee report found most of the charges to be based on widely circulated misstatements and distortions of fact, whose origins were traced to professional hate groups.

The report stated that UNESCO (a) operates no programs in the U. S. and (b) does not participate in U. S. school activities.

It further concluded that:

"1. UNESCO is not favorable toward world gov't, its programs and functions do not tend toward world gov't; the U. S. Nat'l Commission on UNESCO (is) . . . strongly opposed to world gov't;

"2. UNESCO is not atheistic; and

"3. UNESCO is in no sense or degree communistic."

The lengthy study was received and referred to the Nat'l Foreign Relations Commission for transmittal to the Nat'l Convention.

Authors of the special report, in addition to Murphy, are Mrs. Harold S. Burdett, immediate Past Nat'l President, American Legion Auxiliary; Wm. G. McKinley, Nat'l Executive Committeeman from N. J.; Jacob Ark, Past Dep't Cmdr of N. Y., and a Rochester att'y; Paul Herbert, Past Dep't Cmdr of Ohio and a former Lieut. Gov. of Ohio; and Rev. Gordon Kidd, Past Dep't Chaplain of N. Y. and pastor of the Hyde Park (N. Y.) Episcopal Church.

Some other actions of the NEC are summarized under various headings below.

Legislative

The report of the Nat'l Legislative Commission was given by Chmn Jerome Duggan (Mo.). Resolutions adopted by the NEC coming from the Legislative Commission included:

#12: Urges extension of VA direct loan program to June 30, 1956.

#13: Urges extension of eligibility pe-

riod for WW2 home loan guarantees beyond July 25, 1957.

#14: Reaffirms support of veterans preference in Federal Civil Service.

#15: Urges statute of limitations on crimes of treason, espionage, sabotage, sedition and subversion be increased to 15 years.

Americanism

The report of the Nat'l Americanism Commission was given by Chmn James F. Daniel, Jr. (S. C.). NEC resolutions from the Americanism Commission that were adopted included:

#36: Opposes any weakening of the Federal Personnel Security program.

#37: Commends N.J. Dep't Safety Essay Contest to other Dep'ts of The American Legion.

#38: Endorses project to make the Juliette Lowe Home in Savannah, Ga., a Nat'l Girl Scout shrine.

#39: Authorizes films demonstrating proper flag usage.

#40: Asks that women in the Armed Forces be represented on American Legion school award medals given to girls.

#41: Authorizes Legion team to compete in Nat'l Rifle Matches.

#54: Condemns instruction to UN employees to place international loyalty above nat'l loyalty.

#55: Urges no curtailment of House Un-American Activities Committee.

#56: Urges name of Robert Marshall Wilderness Area in Montana be changed to that of an American patriot.

#57: Commends all who contribute to fight against communism in U.S.

#66: Commends Congress for outlawing Communist Party.

Child Welfare

The report of the Child Welfare Commission was given by Chmn George Ehinger (Del.). A special report on the early growth of the new American Legion Child Welfare Foundation was presented by the Foundation President, Dr. Garland C. Murphy (Ark.). Some Child Welfare resolutions adopted by the NEC include:

#43: Approves juvenile delinquency recommendations of Senate Subcommittee to investigate same.

#44: Approves Hoover Commission recommendation that the Federal Children's Bureau maintain separate identity, be strengthened.

#45: Asks that definition of a child for Social Security benefit purposes be same as that under laws administered by the VA.

#46: Instructs Child Welfare Commission to review comic book situation again; approves steps taken so far by comic book industry.

#47: Urges more Federal activity in the field of the mentally retarded.

#49: Urges passage of a bill for medical care of dependents of servicemen not near a military establishment.

#50: Urges passage of a bill for Federal scholarships for orphans of vets whose death was service-connected.

#51: Sets July 27, 1953 as terminal date of Korea War, as it affects eligibility of children of Korea War veterans for Legion Child Welfare financial help.

#52: Urges Federal scholarships for vet-

erans' children in District of Columbia be extended to cover children of Korea vets.

#53: Commends Basil O'Connor for leadership of nat'l polio foundation.

Rehabilitation

The report of the Nat'l Rehabilitation Commission was given by Chmn Robert M. McCurdy (Calif.). Rehab resolutions adopted by the NEC included:

#7: Urges Army & Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., be not closed, but made a veterans hospital.

#8: Endorses present system of veterans insurance and pension benefits, opposes absorption of pension program into Social Security.

#9: Urges VA take steps to again hospitalize non-service-connected veteran mental cases.

#10: Endorses consolidating medical function of VA regional offices with nearby VA hospitals.

#11: Urges new veterans hospital in District of Columbia to replace Mt. Alto hospital.

#22: Urges chapel be provided at Northampton (Mass.) VA hospital.

#23: Opposes any change that would nullify or impair operation of Deshon VA hospital (Pa.) as a TB hospital for veterans.

#24: Urges that communities cooperate with VA in VA's readjustment program for discharged hospital patients.

#25: Opposes destruction of State Selective Service records as authorized by Federal Committee on Disposition of Papers last March 10.

#26: Opposes Dep't of Defense new policy of charging fees for copies of veterans military records.

#27: Opposes 2nd Hoover Commission report on Federal medical services.

#28: Affirms traditional Legion concern with veterans of wartime service.

#29: Opposes levies against veterans benefits for collection of taxes.

#30: Seeks to ease difficulty in some cases of determining who is a veteran's widow for purposes of awarding widows' benefits.

#34: Asks that gov't bring its compilation of reference material, "State Veterans Laws," up to date.

#35: Opposes restrictions on service-connected dental care legislated in riders to appropriations bills.

#62: Opposes transfer of outpatient clinics from VA medical facilities, unless improved or equal service is available at new site.

#63: Asks same benefits for Nat'l Guard as for Reserves in cases of service-connected disability or death during period of 30 days or less active duty.

#104: Seeks extension of present date beyond which Reservists cannot waive compensation to go on active duty.

#105: Urges continuation of 3 TV programs for hospitalized vets in N. Y.

In addition, Rehab Resolution #102 is given at length here. While the full meaning is not self-evident to non-specialists in the field of veterans benefits, the policy in #102 is important.

It is a declaration of Legion policy regarding survivors' benefits, enunciated at the request of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives now studying Federal survivors' benefits.

Full text of the 9 points in NEC resolution #102 is quoted:

(1) *Death Gratuity*—A death gratuity for in-service deaths be continued with a range of \$800 to \$3,000 in lieu of the present 6 months base pay computation;

(2) *Federal Employees' Compensation*—Federal Employees' Compensation Act benefits for reservists in military or naval service in peacetime be eliminated;

(3) *Servicemen's Indemnity*—Servicemen's Indemnity coverage be continued on a modified basis;

(4) *Nat'l Service Life Insurance*—Post-service Nat'l Service Life Insurance for veterans who had indemnity coverage be continued;

(5) *VA Death Compensation*—Compensation payments for service-connected death to widows, children and dependent parents be increased, and a service increment based on length of active service be added;

(6) *Contingency Option Act*—Existing rights of retired personnel of the Armed Forces under the Uniformed Services Contingency Option Act be preserved;

(7) *Election of Benefits*—Beneficiaries on the rolls at the time of any new enactment be given a right of election;

(8) *Veterans Administration*—The Veterans Administration be continued as a single agency to administer veterans benefits, and the present policy of financing these programs by appropriations of the Congress be continued, and

(9) *Old Age and Survivors' Insurance (Social Security)*—Inasmuch as The American Legion traditionally advocates and supports adequate programs for war veterans and their survivors, and as the above proposals present an improved program for survivors, we do not recognize a present necessity for Old Age and Survivors Insurance for members of the Armed Forces.

Internal Affairs

The report of the Internal Affairs Commission was given by Chmn George T. Lewis, Jr. (Tenn.), with additional reports by the chmn of special committees. Resolutions affecting internal affairs of The American Legion were also tendered by other committees of the Legion.

Resolutions coming from the Internal Affairs Commission, or affecting internal affairs, that were adopted, included:

#87-92 (inclusive): Called for establishment of additional Nat'l Cemeteries.

#60: Urges more use of official ceremonies in Legion.

#68: Authorizes steps to be taken to have supply of rifles available to vets organizations for ceremonial purposes.

#69: Asks resolution be presented at Nat'l Convention recognizing work of Past Nat'l Cmdr John Stelle and others in creation of GI Bill of Rights.

#59: Opposes bill to provide money instead of gov't headstone or marker for unmarked grave of a serviceman.

#72: Asks U. S. to help defray expenses of next-of-kin to attend burial in Nat'l Cemetery.

#73: Opposes moves to eliminate or de-standardize gravestones and grave markers indicating service in Armed Forces.

#76: Asks that gov't employees participate in military funerals without loss of pay.

#74: Asks that all flags be flown at half-mast for 30 days after death of last veteran of war between the States.

#77: Asks that U. S. furnish markers in private or Nat'l cemeteries for deceased vets

whose remains cannot be located overseas.

#79: Asks that Dep't of Defense re-seind order discontinuing military firing squads for burial of vets in Nat'l Cemeteries.

#80: Seeks memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing to be erected in Pershing Park, Laclede, Mo.

#81: Asks that gov't provide plaques in Nat'l Cemeteries listing deceased vets whose remains cannot be located.

#82: Seeks construction of a small chapel in each Nat'l Cemetery.

#86: Urges that gov't sponsor Gold Star pilgrimage for WW2 next-of-kin to visit overseas graves.

#93: Authorizes Convention Committees be called to 1955 Nat'l Convention 2 days in advance, but that committees not complete final reports until first full day of Convention.

Other Reports

The bulk of the NEC resolutions concerned the above Nat'l Commissions. Reports were received, and some resolutions passed, concerning the following Nat'l Commissions:

Nat'l Security, Bruce P. Henderson (Ohio) Chmn; Public Relations, W. C. Daniel (Va.) Chmn; Economic, Norman A. Johnson (Miss.) Chmn; Foreign Relations, Rogers Kelley (Tex.) Chmn; Publications, John Stelle (Ill.) Chmn; Finance, William Dwyer (N. Y.) Chmn (report given by Harold Redden, Vice-chmn, Mass.).

Some of the resolutions passed emanating from some of the above Commissions included:

#1: Create an Ass't Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs.

#3: Support Nat'l Security Training.

#5: Commends Dep't of Pennsylvania blood program to other Dep'ts of The American Legion.

#20: Urges treaty change so that Armed Forces members abroad be not tried by foreign courts.

#21: Opposes Hoover Commission recommendations regarding veterans preference in Civil Service.

#70: Supports bill to equalize benefits of Regular and Reserve officers under comparable conditions.

THE MILITARY:

Pay Boost

Several American Legion policies aimed at correcting the wretched state of attractiveness of military careers were embodied in principle in Public Law 20, (The Career Incentive Act) which became law on March 31.

The law gives pay raises of from 6% to 25% to members of the Armed Forces (with biggest percentage to enlisted men and junior officers). The increased pay does not apply to those who sign up for two years or less.

Examples of pay increases: Base pay in pay grade O-1 (2nd lieut or ensign) for 5th year was \$3,023.28 per year; is now \$3,556.80. Base pay for E-4 (middle enlisted bracket) for 5th year was \$1,651.08; is now \$1,918.80.

Top pay in O-1 (at 15th year) was \$3,912.48; is now \$4,197.60. Top pay in E-4 (at 19th year) was \$2,384.88; is now \$2,620.80.

Top enlisted bracket pay, E-7, was \$3,669.12 after 30 years; is now \$4,024.80.

Retirement pay is also figured on the new rates.

Law also allows a "dislocation allowance" equal to one month's quarters allowance (not more than once a year in peacetime) when dependents are moved to a new permanent duty station.

VETERANS PREFERENCE:

A Test Case

Does a law which directs an administrator to carry out an action automatically relieve him of the conditions under which other laws require him to take that action?

The Mutual Security Agency fired John D. Myers a WWI veteran in 1952, after 34 years of Federal employment. Myers was let go without benefit of the protection provided him by the Veterans Preference Act.

The Mutual Security Act of 1952, ordered the MSA to cut back its personnel and directed that cuts in personnel should "be made by the head of the agency concerned."

MSA, claiming that this passage in the law leaves all discretion up to the agency head and in effect repeals the Vets Preference Act, fired Myers. Surprisingly, the decision was upheld by both the Civil Service Commission and the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, notwithstanding that the Veterans Preference Act and other acts place restrictions on *how* an agency head may or may not fire Civil Service employees and not withstanding that Congress has passed no law specifically repealing the Vets Preference Act.

On April 27, the fight by Myers; his lawyer, Charles F. O'Neill, and The American Legion's Nat'l Economic Commission to restore him to his job in the Mutual Security Agency, reached the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Three judges of the second highest Federal court listened to oral arguments by Myers' and Government attorneys.

The Legion, acting as friend of the court on behalf of Myers, viewed his two-year-long court struggle as a test case on behalf of all veterans in Federal Civil Service.

Myers' case and the rights of nearly all veterans under Federal Civil Service now rests with the Court of Appeals. Its decision, not expected for two months, will either upset the lower court ruling and return Myers to his job or uphold the lower court decision and thus jeopardize the entire structure of legislation providing Vet Preference.

LEGISLATIVE:

UNIT

On April 27, the House Armed Services Committee reported out the bill providing for military training for young men under the National Security Training Program.

The bill, H.R. 5297, lacked the Legion-supported provision for compulsory training as a necessary part of any effective reserve program.

Nat'l Cmdr Seaborn P. Collins, in a night-letter to the 40 members of the Committee, had urged passage of the bill which incorporates features of both the Legion's bill and that proposed by the Defense Dep't. But he had also recommended that the committee adopt an amendment providing for a draft into the NST program if sufficient men to fill out the 100,000 to 250,000 needed each year did not volunteer.

Bricker Amendment

Past Nat'l Cmdr Ray Murphy asked quick approval of the constitutional amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers, in an appearance before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments on April 29.

Pointing to the confusion surrounding the entire field of constitutional law, Murphy called passage of the amendment a "necessary minimum safeguard" for the preservation of constitutional rights.

In presenting the Legion's views, Murphy emphasized that the Legion has no desire to restrict or handicap the President in the use of his executive power. In supporting the amendment, the Legion, said Murphy, is not concerned with personalities but believes in a government "not of men but of law."

CONVENTION:

Prize Money

► American Legion Dep'ts will have a chance at \$1,000 in prize money in the parade on Oct. 11, at the 37th National Convention, in Miami, Fla., (Oct. 10-13). The money will be awarded for the best float representing a Dep't appearing in the parade.

Seven States have already announced that they will send floats to the Convention. They are: California, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, North Dakota and Virginia.

In announcing New Mexico's participation, Nat'l Cmdr Seaborn P. Collins called the float idea "a wonderful opportunity for Legionnaires to show their true . . . and . . . best colors."

Floats competing in the parade must

be constructed at a cost of not more than \$1,500. First prize money is \$500; second prize, \$350 and third prize, \$150.

Dep'ts which plan to enter floats in the Parade and at the same time wish to avoid the expense of transporting them to Florida can have the floats constructed in Miami. The Float Division, American Legion 1955 Convention Corporation, P.O. Box 2830, Miami, Fla., will prepare sketches based on suggestions of the sponsors of floats and submit them for approval before construction.

► For the ninth consecutive year, four new Ford convertibles will be given away to Legionnaires or members of the Auxiliary. The drawing for the cars will take place during the finals of the Nat'l Drum and Bugle Corps contest. The 1955 Fords will be given by the three Seagram's Posts of The American Legion.

Coupons for the drawings will appear in the Seagram's advertisement which will appear in the August issue of this magazine.

HOLLYWOOD:

The Big Bombers

Just released by Paramount is the VistaVision film, *Strategic Air Command*, whose story is built around (a) the huge bombers kept and flown by the Air Force's Strategic Air Command as the nub of the familiar phrase "massive retaliation," and (b) the small group of men who fly them.

The film, starring James Stewart and June Allyson, deals with a big league ballplayer recalled to Air Force duty. Pic gives inside view of U.S. big-bomber force — its strength, its world-encompassing field of operations, its problems and difficulties.

Mighty fine entertainment about the small but mighty corps of our national defense on whom everybody relies when he goes to sleep at night.

In addition, *Strategic Air Command* includes some of the finest aerial photography of planes in action ever filmed, which, on VistaVision, is nothing short of magnificent.

AMERICANISM:

Show Your Colors

The 1955 renewal of "New Glory for Old Glory." The American Legion's program to encourage frequent and regular display of the American Flag will get a big send-off on Flag Day, June 14th.

While the program is designed to get the Flag out on all national holidays, the Legion hopes to get a real push behind the idea with a record display on the June date. Nat'l Cmdr Seaborn

P. Collins urged the 17,200 Legion Posts to get the Flags flying on every home, school, church and public building. He said, "New Glory for Old Glory" is needed to fan the fires of old fashioned patriotism and boundless pride in our Flag and what it stands for."

The 40,000 dry-cleaners in the U.S. offered their help in getting the flags displayed. From June 6 to 11 they will clean free of charge any American Flag brought to a dry-cleaner's shop displaying the red, white and blue window streamer. The only requirement is the promise to fly the Flag on June 14th.

The dry-cleaners will promote the Legion program through the help of the Detrex Corporation, largest manufacturer of dry-cleaning equipment in the U.S. Detrex will supply promotional materials to cooperating stores.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS:

Edward L. Omolundro of Post 1, Denver, Colo., named Chief of the U. S. Veterans Employment Service, succeeding Perry Faulkner, Past Dep't Cmdr of Indiana, resigned.

John B. Barnard, Jr., Dep't Cmdr of Colorado, married Luana Cruse Ostrander, daughter of Colo. Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman Albert F. Cruse.

J. E. Martie, Vice Chmn Nat'l Americanism Commission, received the 1955 Southwest District Ass'n for Health, Physical Education and Recreation annual award for outstanding professional service.

Arthur R. Boring, Alt. Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Fla., named Pres. of the Hillsboro State Bank, Plant City, Fla.

Audley H. Ward, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr, awarded medal and plaque by S. C. Div. of American Cancer Society, for distinguished service in cancer control.

Bernard A. Gates, American Legion Nat'l Field Rep. assigned to Colo., N. Mex., and Wyo., resigned.

Michael J. Mellett, appointed American Legion Nat'l Field Rep. for Eastern N. Y., N. J., and Del., succeeding Wm. Spence, resigned.

Lawson M. Lynn, named Adj't of Dep't of Alabama, replacing Joseph M. Dickerson, resigned.

Auty Ray Tyner, Jr., named Adj't of Oklahoma.

Robert E. Lyngh, Dep't Service Officer of Colorado, appointed Public Relations Aide to Nat'l Cmdr Seaborn P. Collins.

Died

Earle B. Searcy, an American Legion Founder, of a heart attack.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

► Essex County, N. J., Legion is publishing a new monthly Child Welfare bulletin, pocket size, that goes to all county child welfare workers.

► A disabled Legionnaire played a part in getting the United Nations to provide a "ribbon or other insignia" to troops who fought in Korea. He is John B. Houchin of Post 29, Bartow, W. Va. On September 22, 1950, he wrote the UN Sec'y General suggesting such an award. On October 20, 1950, Houchin was informed that the matter had been placed on the agenda by the representative of the Philippines. On December 12, 1950, the UN General Assembly approved the special decoration by a vote of 38 to 5; the Soviet bloc opposed the measure.

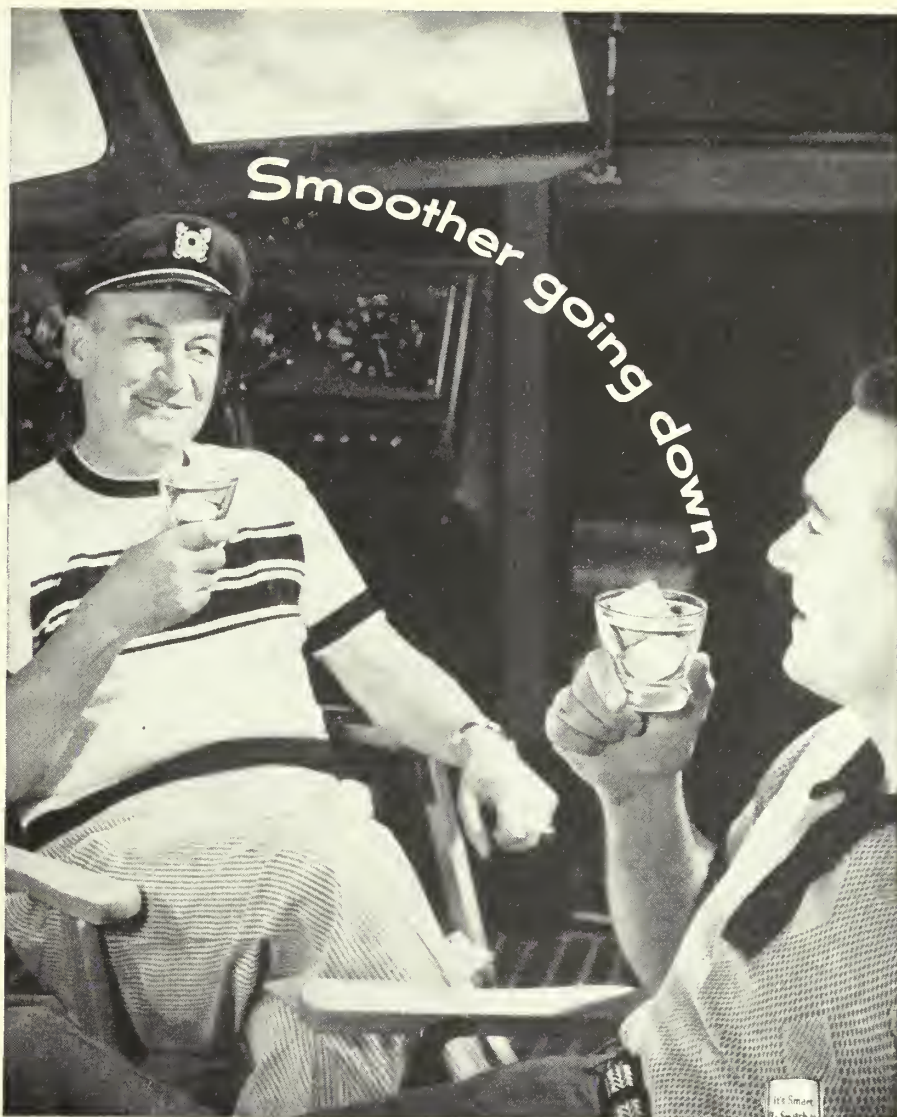
► All Drum and Bugle Corps, Color Guards, and Drill Teams planning to attend the Nat'l Convention are requested to send photographs of the organization and textual material about the background and history of the organization to: Sec'y, Contests Supervisory Committee, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

► A big drum & bugle corps contest with \$4,500 in prizes will be held in San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1956. Corps en route to the 1956 American Legion Convention in Los Angeles might be able to take part. For info, write Don McGee, 155 Montgomery St., San Francisco 4, Calif. Contest is sponsored by the All American Drum & Bugle Corps and Band Ass'n of Northern Calif.

► The flag display program of the San Diego (Calif.) County Council, American Legion, is supplemented by a flag-selling program. Prizes go to top flag-sellers in county. Most recent individual winner was Herman Hosfeld of Post 282, La Mesa. He sold 92 American flags in 9 months. Top flag-selling Post was Post 806, Del Mar. It sold 2.28 flags per member. Results were announced by County Flag Chmn Charles I. Collar, San Diego.

► Burlington, Wis., once again scheduled for the first of May a celebration of "May Day, U. S. Way." It is the second year in a row that the city of Burlington has turned the May Day celebration into a huge American patriotic observance. More than 30,000 people turned out last year to observe or participate in Burlington's first "May Day, U. S. Way."

► Florida State Highway Patrol Auxiliary, composed entirely of Legionnaires, is now being organized. Definite organization was set up at a meeting of Public Safety and American Legion officials on March 23 in Gainesville. The Florida Department of Public Safety has trained a cadre of officers to assist in the organization of the Legion police auxiliary. The plan closely follows the pat-



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SEND ME _____ sets of 4 specially-designed Calvert "Lo-Bal" glasses, with my initial hand-carved and recipe folder. I enclose \$_____ to cover cost of glasses and mailing. (Enclose \$1.00 for each set. Limit of 3 sets.)



My initial, to be hand-carved on glasses, is _____ (One initial only)

Name _____ (Please print)

Street _____

City _____ State _____

(Offer void if taxed, prohibited, or otherwise restricted by state or municipal laws. Limited to U.S.A., its territories and possessions. Delivery takes about four weeks. Offer expires July 31, 1955.)

BLENDED WHISKEY—86.8 PROOF—65% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS. CALVERT DISTILLERS CO., N.Y.C.
THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • JUNE, 1955 • 35

tern of the long-standing American Legion State-wide Highway Patrol Auxiliary in Ohio.

► The American Legion now has its own official marching song. It is "The American Legion March." Song was composed by Capt. Samuel R. Loboda of Falls Church, Va., assistant leader of the United States Army Band. His entry won nationwide American Legion marching song contest which ended last December 1.

► June 6 is International Shut-Ins Day, earmarked to emphasize bringing sunshine into the lives of those who are confined by illness or disability. Observance was started in 1937 by Clarence Power, himself a long-time bedridden invalid, of Marietta, Ga. Day is now observed internationally, and proclaimed by most State governors in the United States.

► A book, *The First Enlisted Women, 1917-18*, by Eunice C. Dessez, has been published by Dorrance & Co., 131 N. 20th St., Philadelphia 3, Pa. Price \$2.50. Miss Dessez, a past Vice Cmdr of The American Legion Dep't of D.C., tells the history of 11,000 women who served in WWI.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

► Post 390, Hempstead, N.Y., presented a check for \$200 to the winner of its scholarship award. Post also presented scrolls of appreciation to 36 local merchants for their contributions to Post's Children's Christmas Program which provided more than \$5,000 in toys, clothing, and food to the needy.

► The ninth annual Nat'l Vets Art Exhibition will be held in August at Santa Monica, Calif. It is co-sponsored by Post 523, Santa Monica, and the Santa Monica Art Ass'n. All honorably discharged vets and members of the Armed Forces may enter exhibits. Info may be had from Charles V. Livezey, 2015 14th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

► Post 83, Philadelphia, Pa., was awarded the Commandant of the Marine Corps' Framed Certificate of Appreciation for its contribution to the Reserve-Recruiting program in the 4th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District. Post was largely responsible for the organization of Independence Co.—200 young men who enlisted in Philadelphia and trained together in the Marine Corps.

► Post 173 (composed of women) Huntington, W. Va., has found that membership work can lead to other aspects of Legion activity. When Post members were calling on prospective members they found a former Yeomanette and a WWI Army nurse who were not aware that they were entitled to re-

ceive vets benefits. Post helped them to obtain the payments due them. Post recently conducted the ceremony for the disposal of unserviceable U.S. Flags at a Huntington school, presented a new flag to the school, and distributed booklets on flag etiquette.

► Post 984, Lincolnwood, Ill., which had 252 members as of Apr. 1 and which has had 100% of quota each year since it was organized, has contributed a total of \$9,000 to the Gift for Yanks Drive in the past five years.

► Post 678 (composed of Post Office employees) New York, N.Y., kicked off its 1955 poppy program by naming singing star Jane Froman as the Post "Poppy Girl." Miss Froman sold the first poppy to Acting N.Y. Postmaster Robert H. Schaffer.

► Post 127, York, Pa., presented *Oklahoma!* as its 32nd annual theatrical production before a four-night audience of more than 5,000 persons. This was the first time that the smash hit was re-

leased to a non-professional group. Post will use proceeds from the show to carry out various Legion projects, particularly those concerned with children: Junior Baseball, support of the Pa. School for Vets Children, essay contests, and school awards.

► Post 551, Lake Charles, La., was organized six years ago with a membership of 15; in late March its membership stood at 182. On a percentage basis Post has sponsored more boys at Boys' State than any other Post in the Dep't. Post is currently engaged in a project to build a new Post home.

► Post 85, Kankakee, Ill., gave a resuscitator to the West Kankakee Fire Dep't. Post, whose Color Guard is the current National Champion, has an all-time membership high of 2,344.

► Post 2, Mexico City, Mexico, has an all-time membership high. Membership hit 502 before April 1. One member, Conrad Kaye, procured 173 members. Post celebrated its 35th year in March.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Special Listing • Urgent these people be located.

Listed below, with serial numbers, are 233 former prisoners of war in Korea, or their next of kin. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has been trying to find them in connection with POW benefits that may be due them.

Benefits to which they may be eligible must be applied for before Aug. 21 this year.

Where a town is listed, FCSC had mail returned from an address in that town.

Where no town is listed, FCSC never had an address.

Names are alphabetically listed according to name of the former POW, even where next of kin is sought.

Any of these people who can be located should make his address known immediately to:

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Washington 25, D. C.: Att'n Mrs. Stanley D. Pace.

Additional Comrades in Distress notices follow this listing.

Adams, Edwin T., father of **Charles W. Adams**, RA13162859; Shoemakersville, Pa.

Adams, Johnnie O., RA18157063.

Allen, Robert L., RA16332683.

Altman, John L., ER14331408.

Ascue, Joe H., RA13338162; Bluefield, W. Va.

Baker, Robert L., Jr., RA 37399974.

Banks, Roy C., RA13256776.

Barnes, Dallas L., RA24971436; Hornsville, Va.

Barrett, Franklin E., RA17280715; Kansas City, Mo.

Baxter, Ronald W., RA16303788; Sacramento, Calif.

Bell, Leonard, US35823808; White Bluff, Tenn.

Berrier, Irma E., mother of **Jackie G. Berrier**, RA17245491; Carrollton, Mo.

Beverly, Dorothy, mother of **John J. Beverly**, RA13270876; Baltimore, Md.

Blair, William S., Jr., 630666; College Station, Tex.

Bosley, Charles R., RA1195657.

Bradley, Norman H., RA13268942; Jeanette, Pa.

Brand, Ralph H., RA42108041; Milwaukee, Wis.

Breedlove, Henson G., RA17252023.

Britt, Joseph P., Jr., 1185707; Long Beach, Calif.

Broom, Leroy, RA57301121; Albany, Ga.

Brown, Clarence J., RA15273309.

Bryan, Mrs. Gatewood T., mother of **Richard A. Bryan**, RA13339133; Norfolk, Va.

Bryant, Louise, wife of **David Bryant**, RA19018-128; Tacoma, Wash.

Bulger, William J., US55015405.

Burton, Hughie W., RA16300598.

Buskirk, Archibald W., father of **George E. Buskirk**, RA17235010; Topeka, Kan.

Butler, Aubrey, RA14276061; Albany, Ga.

Bynum, L. B., RA18298468.

Caldwell, Glyndon M., wife of **Alvin O. Caldwell**, RA34324496; Nashville, Tenn.

Campbell, Walter E., RA13292101; Lexington, Ky.

Carwell, Henry, RA34221817; Lafayette, Ind.

Cash, James O., Jr., RA14277124.

Castillo, Dominic F., RA17248704.

Catt, Pauline, wife of **Alva E. Catt**, RA14329579; Franklin, Ind.

Cave, Charles L., RA17278571.

Chamberlain, Robert, RA14324685.

Champagne, Hartwell, RA18284011; Henry, La.

Chisholm, James A., RA14314472; McComb, Miss.

Clark, Glenn U., RA15411958.

Clark, Vernon W., RA11186440; Bangor, Me.

Cobb, Richard P., RA12112885; Fulton, N. Y.

Cole, Loranza G., RA18361295; Bessmay, Tex.

Collins, Robert K., RA17238235.

Conte, Salvatore R., RA12306049; Brooklyn, N. Y.

Copeland, William E., RA14218895; Bartersville, Ind.

Craft, James M., RA13347568.

Cress, Patrick Jr., RA13164864; Gate City, Va.

Crow, Richard W., RA17277731.

Cuccaro, Charles P., RA33947883; Philadelphia, Pa.

Cuddeford, Marvin A., RA19348066; Milwaukee, Ore.

Cunningham, Leo E., RA37275183; Portland, Ore.

Daniels, Clifford J., RA19295491; Oakland, Calif.

Dawson, Kenneth W., RA17275163; Crawford, Ill.

De Luca, Louis B., RA11189589.

Di Gardi, Anton, RA21936768.

Dinan, Lawrence A., RA13344663.

Doherty, John L., RA13353097; Philadelphia, Pa.

Duncan, Elizabeth Conners, mother of **Donald M. Duncan**, 337814; Oceanside, Calif.

Duncan, Robert B., RA15260530.

Dunn, John J., O-31385; Philadelphia, Pa.

Eaton, Kenneth L., RA19259491; Downey, Calif.

Edwards, Irvin, RA13317853; Albion, Mich.

Ellens, Elwood, ER46075094; Lima, Ohio.

Enbody, Charles D., RA27023428.

Falconburg, Elmer L., RA19352374.

Fernandez, Joseph, RA33559586.

Ferris, Loren M., RA6861062.

Fields, Leroy, RA57401023.

Fisher, Edward, RA11212473; New Bedford, Mass.

Flowers, Gerald M., RA14296093; Memphis, Tenn.

Fluegel, Fred W., father of **Martin C. Fluegel**, ER37807416; Salem, N. Dak.
Fowler, James N., RA13344415.
Fritz, John H., RA12417731; Mtn. View, N. J.
Gibson, James C., RA13332215; Gaffney, S. C.
Gladney, Gilbert, RA6538793; Lawton, Okla.
Gleim, Theodore W., RA17271061; Chicago, Ill.
Greenwell, Walter E., RA15280704.
Groger, Stanley K., RA35874870.
Guinn, Merrill L., RA13115999.
Hadden, George L., RA11040887; Tucson, Ariz.
Hanson, Dorothy, wife of **Elwood F. Hanson**, RA31313436; Stamford, Conn.
Hardison, Joseph D., RA13275599.
Hart, Robert L., ER55001184.
Hauer, Victor N., Jr., RA37097808; Austin, Miss.
Hawes, Kenneth L., RA16273059.
Heard, Carrie, mother of **James L. Heard**, RA13-265582; Philadelphia, Pa.
Heisel, Lewis, RA15297258.
Helliean, William, RA1443741; Greenville, S. C.
Hemphill, Lorn, RA44090766; Whitestone, S. C.
Henderson, Warren W., RA33982567; Philadelphia, Pa.
Henningsen, Carl M., RA17253879.
Henry, Robert C., AO-2088755; West Chicago, Ill.
Hibbard, Preston J., RA15423141; Detroit, Mich.
Hillis, Louis M., RA19358910.
Hines, Lawrence L., RA15291963; Massillon, Ohio
Hodge, Herbert B., RA6893975; New York, N. Y.
Tyler, Mary, mother of **Jimmie Holloway**, RA342-01485; Sanford, Fla.
Huffman, James C., RA14291423.
Hunt, Eugene G., ER45031904; Williamson, W. Va.
Hyde, Samuel E., RA18332838.
Ingram, John L., Jr., RA13345055.
James, Frank, RA34148378; Memphis, Tenn.
Jarvis, Charles E., RA15273944.
Jenkins, Ernest T., RA14339637; Richlands, Calif.
Jenkins, Lawrence S., RA18303858.
Jett, Richard, RA16323986; Richmond, Va.
Jewell, Charles W., RA13328159; Richardson Park, Del.
Stanfield, Jennie, mother of **Joe E. Johnson**, RA-18293171; Little Rock, Ark.
Johnson, Betty, wife of **Lewis H. Johnson**, RA33-072271; Philadelphia, Pa.
Johnson, Wayne A., RA15281155; Lima, Ohio.
Jones, Billie W., RA17282668; Kermit, Tex.
Jones, Orville G., RA13349554; St. Albans, W. Va.
Kardos, Stephen M., RA31167283.
Keene, Billy J., US55026426; Joplin, Mo.
Kephart, George W., RA16296456.
Key, Joseph E., RA33379856; Washington, D.C.
Kiec, Eugene J., RA12300000.
Kiger, Willard A., ER44164302; Thomasville, N.C.
Kistler, Charles R., RA13304076.
Kleber, Alvin J., ER35325788.
Knapp, John L., RA16255772; Los Angeles, Calif.
Krause, Norman K., RA36239371; Milwaukee, Wis.
Lidtke, Merlin E., RA16329573.
Long, Jac E., RA10104521.
Lynch, James A., RA13295398.
Nabida, William F., RA1291041.
Mamazza, Joseph A., RA12195225.
Mandano, Dominick A., ER13219614; Dillinger, Pa.
Marsh, Richard E., RA13343832; New Kensington, Pa.
Martin, James E., RA19341720.
McClain, Estes V., RA34723025; Detroit, Mich.
McCraw, Ernest O., RA18323025; Dallas, Tex.
McDowell, Elton W., RA13346993.
McIntyre, Edgar J., RA33392096; Pittsburgh, Pa.
McOwen, James B., Jr., RA21927526.
Miller, James E., RA14315606.
Nichols, Mrs. Lillie, mother of **Rudus Mitchell**, RA18304240; New Orleans, La.
Mitchell, Mamie, mother of **William B. Mitchell**, RA14288371; Carthage, Mo.
Monsevizt, Joseph, RA13294617.
Montgomery, Joseph L., RA34404609; Trenton, N.J.
Moore, Grant S., RA12328236.
Moore, Ralph L., RA19293505; Branscomb, Calif.
Mora-Rosa, Rafael R., US51061441; New York, N.Y.
Morrison, James, RA19368376; El Reno, Calif.
Mounce, Aaron W., RA35787273.
Mueller, Herbert, RA16316790.
Murata, Harry S., RA39923927; Gilroy, Calif.
Nahlovsky, Duane D., RA16219386.
Nardella, Ralph A., O-1337073; Norfolk, Va.
Nielsen, Robert R., RA16278731.
Nolte, Melvin B., ER37825951.
Novitski, Raymond K., ER57509455.
Obrosky, Robert V., RA15295869.
Ochs, Paul J., AO-2223227; Dallas, Tex.
Oglesby, Joseph H., father of **Leo D. Oglesby**, ER36476897; Decatur, Ill.
Olguin, Manuel A., RA19324452.
Orum, Cloys H., RA6950647; Corpus Christi, Tex.
Pacheco, Felipe, RA18319849; Laredo, Tex.
Paffhausen, Robert, RA16305753.
Palmer, Willie, Jr., RA34953713.
Pangle, James F., RA14322995.
Passmore, Charles E., RA19341573.
Pavlik, Dennis L., US55277361; Hiba, Nebr.
Pederson, Herman L., RA16273911; Graham, Wash.
Pennington, George F., RA53027675; Augusta, Ga.
Jones, Sarah M., mother of **Ralph E. Peters**, RA-15413979; Newark, Ohio.
Petersen, Edward E., RA16298635.
Peterson, Clarence, RA23960333; Ebensburg, Pa.
Piper, Edwin L., RA36375858.
Pizarro-Osorio, Ros, US50111682; Loiza Aldea, Puerto Rico.
Preston, Cecil V., RA19358887; Seattle, Wash.

Railing, David, Mr. & Mrs., parents of **Thomas E. Railing**, RA15214859; Saginaw, Mich.
Ranson, Waymond R., RA16148573.
Rayburn, Henry F., RA16266570.
Reid, Kenneth R., O-948802; Mt. Holly, N.J.
Roherson, Jearl R., RA18266915; Summerfield, Tex.
Roberts, Thomas A., father of **Russell H. Roberts**, RA14329099; Wesconnet, Fla.
Rohertson, Paul E., RA13294064; New Windsor, Md.
Rodriguez-Pahon, Patricia, RA30451373; Ostis Ramirez, Puerto Rico.
Rolston, Ralph L., RA15288305; Waverly, W. Va.
Rosenblum, Henry M., RA17292320; St. Louis, Mo.
Roth, Edwin P., RA39616407; Superior, Mont.
Rounsh, Earl E., ER13241546; Charleston, W. Va.
Ruddick, Wayne, RA38445697; Lamont, Calif.
Sanders, Paul W., RA18313529.
Sankey, Roosevelt, RA57310079; Masonice, Ala.
Santerre, Jean P., RA11184706.
Sarnowski, Francis, RA13285991.
Schairh, George D., RA15271296.
Seno, Ruby F., Jr., RA18278926.
Sharp, Kenneth G., Jr., O-947807; Lampasas, Tex.
Sharpe, Robert L., RA14333128; High Point, N.C.
Shimer, Robert L., US55306875; St. Joseph, Mo.
Skipper, Robert L., US53038847; Marion, S.C.
Slater, Edward N., RA16280381; Quincy, Ill.
Smith, Leland R., ER15416757; Sacramento, Calif.
Smith, Russell G., RA17265588; Eau Claire, Wisc.
Sortillo, Elliott, RA13344251; Philadelphia, Pa.
Sparks, Jimmie R., RA18280017; Bakersfield, Cal.
Stanley, George A., RA13017445; Richmond, Va.
Starling, Kindred C., father of **Rohert C. Starling**, RA14333967; Jacksonville, Fla.
Stone, Roy L., RA6947970; Canonsburg, Pa.
Story, Roy, RA14061862; Jonesboro, Ark.
Sullivan, Reggie A., RA1427433; Louisville, Mo.
Sweet, Leonard B., RA14334658.
Sweet, Lawrence H., RA11188301.
Tassone, Paul D., RA13273245.
Trunnell, Russell L., RA16340242.
Tumhleston, Heyward, RA14331278; Miami, Fla.
Van Wyk, Margaret L., wife of **Clayton E. Van Wyk**, RA27031343; Detroit, Mich.
Vecchione, John R., RA15292710.
Waddell, Thomas W., ER16241953.
Walker, Bobby J., RA15297784.
Walker, James M., RA13163727.
Wall, Lester S., RA17275105; Mineral Pt., Miss.
Wash, Benjamin, US53085753; Newton, Mass.
Watson, Charles L., RA14166686; Thomaston, Ga.
Weaver, Jim A., RA14320280.
Wheeler, Theodore R., 867966; Glendale, Ariz.

White, Billy L., RA18266430; Houston, Tex.
Parkham, Ora, mother of **Billy R. White**, ER142-46073; High Point, N.C.
White, Richard L., RA15411200; Oberlin, Ohio.
Whitehurst, Leroy J., RA16321578; St. Paul, Minn.
Wilmoth, Leonard B., RA18322985; Ft. Worth, Tex.
Wilson, Harold, RA34390949; Mobile, Ala.
Winiarski, William, ER13209377; Baltimore, Md.
Wirschinger, Clarence F., father of **Clarence J. Wirschinger**, RA15430519; Columbus, Ohio.
Woodall, Charles, RA14241993.
Wright, Lester J., RA23763269; Philadelphia, Pa.
Wright, Joseph, RA38070885.
Wright, Wilbur G., RA17263931; Mountain Grove, Mo.
Young, Clarence Y. K., RA30118281; Honolulu, T.H.
MacDougall, Jeanette, mother of **Nelson E. Young**, RA11182749; Roxbury, Mass.

Army

4th AAA Training (AW) Bn, Battery B—While serving as part of the cadre at Fort Bliss, Tex., in Apr. 1952, **Carlisle Reynolds** was injured. In order to establish claim, he needs to contact anyone who served with him, especially Cpl Ted L. Moore. Write Clyde R. Pooler, Director, Essex County Vets Service Agency, Elizabethtown, N.Y.
Camp Abbot, Oreg., ERTC, Co 57A, 4th Platoon—Need to contact anyone who served with **James N. Mickelwait** in Apr. or May 1944, when he injured his back. Contact E. J. Dronet, La. Dep't of Vets Affairs, P.O. Box 559, Camrean, La. Claim pending.
1st Div, 16th Inf, Co F—At Chopin, Belgium, on Jan. 16, 1945, **Ezre Ubaldo** suffered paralysis of two limbs as a result of a wound in the right shoulder. He was carried prone on a stretcher and was attended by a 1st Lt of the Medical Corps and two medics. Need to contact anyone who recalls this incident. Write Walter Smith, Service Officer, P. O. Box 2561, Juneau, Alaska. Claim pending.
Marlin Garth Ayotte, Jr., age 13—VA compensation is due this boy. His last known address was San Diego, Calif. Anyone who knows his whereabouts contact Adjutant, Post 7, The American Legion, Bellingham, Wash.
1st Gas Regt, Co C—While serving with this outfit (which was known as the 30th Engrs while at Fort Meyer, Va.), my feet were frozen while riding horsecar train between Chaumont and

How to avoid "orang-utan hair"



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ANOTHER FINE PRODUCT OF BRISTOL-MYERS



Brest, France, about Dec. 31, 1918. I was treated by a doctor—but not in the hospital—at Pontanazaire Barracks from about Jan. 1 to Jan. 5, 1919. Need to hear from anyone who recalls these facts especially from: Cpl John Long, Edward R. Millen, Douglas White, Lt Seeley, and Russell Jones. Write me, **Albert Lee Herbert**, Wolbach, Nebr. Claim pending.

455th Ordnance—While serving as acting Mess Sgt with a small detachment of this unit at the Men's Industrial School, Yakima, Wash., in Dec. 1941 and Jan. 1942, I injured my back and was treated for this injury. In order to establish claim, I need to hear from anyone who remembers the injury, especially: 1st Sgt Ross and Capt Costello. Write me, **Elmer C. Kloster**, 208½ Grand Ave., Billings, Montana.

2nd Armored Div, 17th Engrs, Medical Detachment—At Fort Benning, Ga., I was injured during litter drill in the old motor pool area in late 1941 or early 1942. Need to hear from someone who served with me, particularly Dr. Gerald A. Frye, who treated my injured right elbow. Write me, **Patrick E. LaLonde**, 1801 15th St., Menominee, Mich. Claim pending.

81st Div, 323rd Inf, Co D—My feet were frozen while we were still at the front Nov. 13, 1918. Later I was unable to drill or do any hiking, and I helped around the mess hall. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me, especially from: Captain John B. Farrell, 1st Sgt Lubeck, Mess Sgt Hendricks, Dr. Jimmy McHenry and Cook McCloud. Write me, **William O. Hodges**, 502 4th St., Aurora, Ind. Claim pending.

Eta Jima Specialist School—While attending the Diesel Engineer School I suffered a knee injury in Sept. 1952. I was in the Air Force, but attended this Army school. Need to hear from anyone who remembers me, especially from: Sgt Paradine (USMC), Pfc Meyers (USAF), Pfc Leonard Whitney (USA), Pfc Chun (USA), Pfc Logan (USA). Write me, **Paul J. Schook**, Box 186, Odell, Ill. Claim pending.

2nd Signal Service Bn—In order to establish claim for widow and three children of **Albert H. Gwinner, Jr.**, need to hear from anyone who recalls his having been hospitalized for appendicitis at the 100th Station Hospital in New Delhi, India between July 1944 and Dec. 1945. Write **Robert Gwinner**, 226 Marlin St., Folsom, Pa.

Navy

USCG Chantaqua—In order to establish claim, need to hear from anyone who served with me in 1945. Especially need to hear from: Fred Gaines, EM 1/c (Brookline, N. Y.); J. Murphy, EM 2/c; Phillip Pesani, S 2/c (Chester, Pa.); Don Ruhr, EM 3/c (Calif.); Siedel, EM 2/c (Calif.). Write me, (former EM) **Thomas Hansen**, Erickson Road, Ashby, Mass.

USCG, USS Savage—In order to establish claim, need to hear from S 1/c Tom DeMasco (Brooklyn, N. Y.) and Cox Whitey Napierkowski (Altoona, Pa.) and from men who served with me at Rocky Point Lifeboat Station, East Marion, Long Island, N. Y., especially from: SC 2/c Victor Rittacco (New Rochelle, N. Y.) or S 1/c Arthur J. Nowicki (Pittsburgh, Pa.) Write me, **Frank J. Blojda**, 21 Meadow St., No. Hadley, Mass.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Oceandale, Calif.—Need to hear from anyone sent from Camp Elliott, San Diego, Calif., on Fall Brook Detachment in Apr. and May, 1945, who recalls that I was hit on the head by an ammunition can while unloading a truck. Write me (former Seaman 1c) **Elza Rogers, Jr.**, 1161 Cole Hollow Road, East Peoria, Ill. Claim pending.

USS Thomas J. Gary—Need to hear from anyone who remembers any accident or illness suffered by **John J. King, Y 2c**, on or after Sept. 2, 1945. Write his widow, Mrs. Nancy W. King, 184 Fulton Ave., Rochester, N.Y. Claim pending.

1st 1041—In order to establish claim I need to contact anyone who served with me during 1945, especially men in the Black Gang and Pharmacist's Mates. I was injured while standing watch in the Main Engine Room while under way in a storm. Write me, **Curtis H. Anderson**, R.R. 2, Osseo, Wis.

Air

Santa Ana, Calif., Pre-Flight School, 3032nd AAF Base Unit—Need to contact men who recall that **Henry G. Anderson** was grounded because of high blood pressure, May 31, 1944, while attached to **Section Q, Sqdn 50**. Info needed to establish claim for widow and three children. Write **W. L. Tucker**, Dist. Officer, N.C. Vets Comm., Box 66, Wilson, N.C.

463rd Bomb Group, 773rd Sqdn—In order to establish claim, need to contact Garcia, who was run over by truck with me in Foggia, Italy. Also need to contact the refueling gang, my tentmates, the 1st Sgt, and anyone who

recalls the incident or my condition. Write me, **Stanley ("O'Brien") Kossakowski**, 3219 Denton, Hamtramck 11, Mich.

49th Fighter Interceptor Sqdn (CBI)—While serving with this outfit as a ground crewman, 1942-46, I had frozen feet and combat neurosis. In order to establish claim, I need to hear from anyone who served with me. Write me, **Boyd Stephens**, Ward 33, Veterans Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

392nd Bomb Group (H), Sta. 118, Wendling, Norfolk, England (Mar. 15, 1943 - June 24, 1945)—Need to hear from personnel of the Medical Section or anyone who recalls my persistent cough. Write me, **Herbert D. Williams**, R.D. 1, McGraw, N.Y. Claim pending.

1128th MP Co (AVN)—In order to establish claim, I need to hear from Anthony Silvestri, Medical Sgt, who served with this outfit at Gusap, New Guinea, 1943-44, and who knows of my knee injury. Silvestri is thought to have been from Brooklyn or the Bronx, New York City. Write me, **John E. Schuler**, 605 S. Lanvale, Daytona Beach, Fla.

MISSING IN KOREA

With this issue, this department is being discontinued.

2nd Div, Hq of an Artillery outfit—Sfc Edward C. Woodroof missing Nov. 30, 1950; reported dead Mar. 14, 1951. Letter bearing return address "The American POW Camp in Korea" was received by his wife eight months after capture. Anyone who served with him or who was in POW camp with him, please contact his brother, **C. W. Woodroof**, Hardin Reynolds Memorial School, Critz, Va.

1st Cav Div—Pfc Ivan W. Groom missing Nov. 28, 1950. Anyone who has any information about him, please write his father **Sol R. Groom**, Albany, Mo.

38th Inf, Co M—Pvt Orvil Washington Byrd killed in the vicinity of Hoengsang during the early part of the war. Anyone having any information about him, please write his cousin, **Frank Byrd**, 121 Hawthorne St., Carthage, Tex.

2nd Div, 23rd Inf, Co F—Sgt John A. Oliveira reported missing July 1952. Anyone having any information about him, please write his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Oliveira, Route 1, Box 71, Atwater, Calif.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS MARCH 31, 1955

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit	\$ 625,036.62
Receivables	247,313.73
Inventories	404,622.48
Invested Funds	1,458,463.57
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund	\$ 254,286.76
Employees' Retirement Trust Fund	1,852,429.83
Real Estate	973,972.65
Furniture and Fixtures, less Depreciation	242,207.71
Deferred Charges	78,032.87
	<u>\$6,136,366.22</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 329,966.76
Funds restricted as to use	26,876.72
Deferred Income	1,421,837.93
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund	\$ 254,286.76
Employees' Retirement Trust Fund	1,852,429.83
Net Worth:	
Restricted Capital:	
Reserve Fund	\$ 23,852.30
Restricted Fund	18,507.77
Reserve for construction	
Wash. Bldg.	28,752.18
Real Estate	973,972.65
Reserve for Rehabilitation	422,240.47
Reserve for Child Welfare	36,656.79
	<u>1,503,982.16</u>
Unrestricted Capital:	
Excess of Income over Expense	746,986.06
	<u>\$6,136,366.22</u>

3rd Div, 7th Inf, Co G—Cpl Dnane A. Hoyle missing since Dec. 3, 1950. Reported to have died in POW camp Feb. 1951. Anyone who witnessed his death, or who knew him in POW camp, please write his parents, Mr. & Mrs. Ted Hoyle, 1318 2nd Corso, Nebraska City, Nebr.

555th Field Artillery Bn, Battery B—Pfc Glenn R. Mackley reported missing June 7, 1953. Anyone who has any information about him, please write his parents, Mr. & Mrs. James Mackley, 204 N. Kankakee St., Wilmington, Ill.

1st Cav Div, 8th Cav, Heavy Mortar Co—Pfc Charles L. Collings killed Sept. 16, 1950, on Hill 570. Capt Donald B. Kerns was his company commander. Anyone who knew him or who has any information about him, please write his brother **James W. Collings**, 556 Virgil Ave., Kingsport, Tenn.

2nd Div, 15th Field Artillery Bn, Hq Battery—S/Sgt William Wayne Simpson declared missing Feb. 13, 1951; assumed dead Dec. 31, 1953. Anyone having any information about him, please write his mother, Mrs. Isabel Simpson, 1747 Anaheim Ave., Costa Mesa, Calif.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

To serve more units, this department is now published in a more condensed manner than formerly. Send notices to: **Outfit Reunions, The American Legion Magazine**, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y.

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Army

JUNE

Ninth Army—C.B.F. Brill, 202 East 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.

26th (Yankee) Div Vets Ass'n—Archie J. Vigneault, 11 W. Appleton St., Manchester, N. H.

30th Inf Div Ass'n—P.O. Box B, Bergen Station, Jersey City, N. J.

76th Inf Div Ass'n—Alfred S. Kalet, 116 John St., New York, N. Y.

99th Ordnance HM Co—Charles Clark, Jr., 121 E. DuBois Ave., DuBois, Pa.

164th Inf, Co I (WW2)—Leslie Manstrom, Wyndmere, N. Dak.

217th CA (AA), Battery E—Bob Risch, 615 W. 6th St., Crookston, Minn.

297th Ordnance HM Co—Michael G. Cangero, Peacock Lane, Locust Valley, N. Y.

310th Ambulance Co (WW1)—Frank V. Rusling, 27 Wilson Terrace, Livingston, N. J.

444th AAA Bn—F. Curtin, 121 Post Ave., New York 34, N. Y.

869th Chemical Co, AO (WW2)—Robert D. Burr, 330 E. Center St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

1252nd Engr (C) Bn—John Thornberry, 2157 N. Park, Indianapolis, Ind.

3409th Ordnance MAM Co (68th QM)—Elmer J. Vogel, R.R. 1, Peerless Road, Evansville, Ind.

Nichols Gen Hosp Vets Ass'n—Richard Ducker, 8 Edgewood Drive, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

JULY

1st Armored Div Ass'n—Sal Marino, 215 Del Balso Blvd., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

2nd Div Ass'n—2nd Div Ass'n, P. O. Box 1450, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N. Y.

Society of the 3rd Inf Div—Joseph Southworth, 3116 N.E. 11th Ave., Portland, Oreg.

3rd Armored Div Ass'n—Paul Corrigan, 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass.

8th Armored Div Ass'n—Henry B. Rothenberg, 134 N. La Salle St., Chicago 2, Ill.

9th Inf Div Ass'n—Stanley Cohen, Box 428, Jersey City, N. J.

Society of the 28th Div—Robert B. Muir, 604 Dean St., Scranton, Pa.

41st Inf Div Ass'n—Robert Keller, 175 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

78th Div Vets Ass'n—John E. Ghegan, 697 President St., Brooklyn 15, N. Y.

82nd Airborne Div—Howard J. Fichtner, 14184 Longacre Rd., Detroit 27, Mich.

84th Div (WW2)—Bernard Grimm, P.O. Box 229, Covington, Ky.

94th Div Ass'n—Anthony H. Mirra, Jr., 2810 Springfield Rd., Broomall, Pa.

102nd Inf Div Ass'n—Cleve A. Wilson, 454 Russet Rd., Seaford, N. Y.

1st Training Reg't (Aberdeen, Md.)—Warren D. Ammon, Christiana, Pa.

5th US Inf Reg't Ass'n—Joseph A. A. Pelletton, 27 Wilson St., Portland, Maine.

47th Ordnance MM Co—Anthony Fiduccia, 9 Corabella Ave., Lodi, N. J.
55th Gen Hosp—Glen S. Douthit, 2600 So. Grant, Denver 10, Colo.
69th Signal Bn—Everett G. Leach, 100 Falleson Rd., Rochester 12, N. Y.
97th Signal Bn (WW2)—H. E. Lucas, 615 Bauschke Ave., Benton Harbor, Mich.
110th Inf. Co A (WW2)—C. L. Chattaway, City Hall, Monongahela, Pa.
149th Inf Vets Ass'n (WW2)—Maj Arbie W. Allen, 1520 Oakview Rd., Ashland, Ky.
152nd Inf. Co L—Clarence DeTurk, Box 28, Winona Lake, Ind.
207th Engr Combat Bn—Steve Marhefka, 1324 Barkley Rd., McKeesport, Pa.
Society of the 213th CA(AA)—Lee Gassert, 24 E. Weidman St., Lebanon, Pa.
311th Inf. Co B (WW1)—Sgt Hayden, Box 219, R.D. 1, Asbury Park, N. J.
314th Inf Ass'n (WW2)—Victor A. Kelmenson, 2035 Glynn, Detroit 6, Mich.
491st Port Bn, 620th Port Co—Paul Festag, 975 Sullivan St., Elmira, N. Y.
516th QM Truck Bn, Co A—Marvin L. Hulsey, 3818 Stuart St., Greenville, Tex.
547th AAA Bn—Travis Patton, Box 954, Bristow, Okla.
561st Signal AW Bn, Co A, 1st Platoon—Robert A. Robinson, 504 E. Lafayette, Olney, Ill.
904th Field Artillery Bn (WW2)—Frank Fanelli, 5827 N. Hope St., Philadelphia 20, Pa.
1104th Signal Co—William E. Meyer, 160-15 7th Ave., Whitestone 57, N. Y.
American Ex-Prisoners of War—Otto C. Schwarz, 53 Pine Grove Terr., Newark 6, N. J.

AUGUST

Society of the 1st Div—Arthur L. Chaitt, 5309 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.
5th Armored Div—Mrs. Roy S. Watrous, 8549 Lowell St., St. Louis 15, Mo.
6th Div—H. A. Sauleen, 5325 Hiawatha Ave., Minneapolis 17, Minn.
7th Div (AEF)—Clarence W. Best, 1215 Tilghman St., Allentown, Pa.
7th Armored Div—John Reeks, 115 Werner Drive, New Orleans, La.
11th Armored Div.—Richard A. Davidson, 18610 Ferguson, Detroit 35, Mich.
16th Armored Div—Paul J. Cooney, 5627 Washington Ave., Philadelphia 43, Pa.
75th Div Vets Ass'n—Carl S. Friedes, 914 50th St., Brooklyn 19, N. Y.
80th Div Vets Ass'n—Thomas A. Welch, 23 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

83rd Inf Div Ass'n (WW2)—George Cooley, Sr., 1459 Beechwood St., N.E., Warren, Ohio.
88th Inf Div Ass'n—Carl A. Johnson, 69 Devoe Ave., Yonkers 5, N. Y.
Ranger Battalions—John C. Hodgson, 1726 Dublin Drive, Silver Spring, Md.
20th AAA Group, Hq & Hq Battery (WW2)—Homer Hilton, Jr., 1st Nat'l Bank, Marquette, Mich.
22nd Engrs, Co E (WW1)—John Gibson, 1215 S. 21st St., New Castle, Ind.
56th Pioneer Inf Ass'n (WW1)—Willie M. Gaskin, Box 161, Smithfield, N. C.
101st MP Bn, Hq & Hq Det (Florence)—Charles Bryant, Box 28-A, Hickory Point, Tenn.
131st QM Truck Co (Light)—K. R. McAfee, 68 S. Albemarle St., York, Pa.
138th Inf (WW1)—Harry J. Dierker, 2813 Maurer, St. Louis, Mo.
247th QM Depot Co—Jack N. McInroy, 1761 Geo. Washington Drive, Wichita 16, Kans.
306th Field Signal Bn—Warren W. Irwin, 260 Crittenden Blvd., Rochester 20, N. Y.
307th Motor Transport Corps (WW1)—J. D. Wagner, 701 Newark Rd., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
308th Engrs Vets Ass'n (WW1)—Andrew O. Haefner, 809 2nd Nat'l Bank Bldg., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
324th Field Artillery (Heavy) (WW1)—Louis D. Creviston, 1741 Merrick Rd., Columbus, Ohio.
409th Inf, Antitank Co—Richard Scheer, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
410th QM Army Depot—Walter Roy Huck, 5511 W. Giddings St., Chicago 30, Ill.
508th Engr Co—CWO Herbert W. Hopper, Trans. Materiel Command, Marietta, Pa.
605th AAA Gun Bn, Battery A—Vin Tuscher, 848 Statler Office Bldg., Boston 6, Mass.
608th OBAM Bn (John Deere)—Chas. Goar, John Deere Plow Works, Moline, Ill.
612th Tank Destroyer Bn—Ralph L. Jones, P.O. Box 11, Jackson, Tenn.
699th Ord HM Co (Tk)—Bob Sheetz, 1129 Meade St., Reading, Pa.
721st Railway Operating Bn Vets Ass'n—M. J. Senz, 2265 23rd St., Long Island City 5, N. Y.
729th Railway Operating Bn—W. L. Peele, 709 Oak Ave., Falls Church, Va.
737th Tank Bn—Tilden Holloway, Hildebran, N. C.
761st Field Artillery Bn (WW2)—Robert D. Groninger, 740 Hummel Ave., Lemoyne, Pa.
784th MP Bn, Co B—C. D. Burgess, P.O. Box 743, Anderson, S. C.
882nd Field Artillery Bn, Battery A—Wayne L. Brannon, 630 N. 1st St., Vandalia, Ill.
928th Signal Bn (WW2)—William Kovalenko, 219 Second Ave., Aliquippa, Pa.

CBI Vets Ass'n—CBI Vets Ass'n, Box 1765, St. Louis 1, Mo.
117th Eastern Townships O.S. Bn Ass'n (Canada)—James E. Kingsland, 128 Victoria St., Magog, Quebec, Canada.

Navy

JUNE

4th Marine Div—Capt E. F. Blanchard, 8435 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, Md.

JULY

Nat'l Waves Reunion (Waves & Yeomanettes)—Mary Malone, 893 N.E. 82nd St., Miami 38, Fla.
31st Special Seabees—J. A. Horine, Box 110, Delphos, Ohio.
VF-34—Floyd O. King, Bureau, Ill.
73rd Seabees—Chas. C. (Buddy) Barnes, 412 Merrill, Fort Worth, Tex.

AUGUST

Seabee Vets of America—N. P. Sercombe, 516 N. Milwaukee St., Jackson, Mich.
52nd Seabees—C. E. Brock, 402 Loper St., Houston 17, Tex.
59th Seabees—Fred Harsch, Wilder Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
71st Seabees—George W. Kreimer, 6419 Salt Lake Ave., Bell, Calif.
84th Seabees—I. R. Bucher, 5632 Fairview Dr., Sylvania, Ohio.
USS Gustafson—Earl Lane, 51 W. North St., Worthington, Ohio.
USS Ludlow—Cal Custy, 31 Sunbright Drive So., Meriden, Conn.

Air

JULY

284th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—Leo T. Neu, 1115 Hornsby, St. Louis 15, Mo.
325th Fighter Group—E. G. Fraser, 2433 Mortenson Blvd., Berkley, Mich.
388th Bomb Group (H)—Walter V. Harrison, 1200 Mercantile Trust Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.
555th Red Devil Ass'n—Richard V. Stith, R.R. 2, Bassett Road, Shelbyville, Ind.

AUGUST

14th Air Force—B. C. Freeman, 216 S. 4th St., Steubenville, Ohio.
7th Bomb Group (H)—Max Hillsman, 1553 W. 223rd St., Torrance, Calif.

Young Veterans!

reconsider the Army advantages

IF YOU'VE received your Army discharge within the past 90 days, you've already had a taste of civilian life. You've had a valuable chance to compare.

Well, how does it stack up? Is it all you expected?

This is just to remind you of your Army career advantages. They're still there—waiting for you—if you re-enlist within 90 days after discharge. Perhaps *now* is a good time to re-examine them from your new civilian point of view.

Take your Army training and education for instance . . . as an experienced soldier you now have a better chance for special instruction in a variety of fields. And that pay raise every two years, with increased promotion opportunities . . . how does *that* look?

And while we're talking benefits, let's not forget about retirement. Where else can you retire after only twenty years on the job with a



steady lifetime income plus continuing medical and dental care . . . and even legal counsel for yourself and your family? When you add it up, the total is guaranteed security. And security *these* days is pretty hard to come by.

And remember! You are still eligible for your re-enlistment bonus if you return to the service within 90 days.

So, examine your Army advantages carefully. Compare them with what you are now getting or will be getting. Then see if you don't want to re-enlist. There's a lot of satisfaction in making your career one of service to your country!

NOW— for the first time YOU CAN PLAN YOUR HITCH!

- ★ Choose a permanent unit
- ★ Serve a balanced scheduled tour
- ★ Enjoy a permanent job assignment

For further information on these new re-up options, see your Army Recruiter today and ask about "Unit Rotation."

Meanwhile, these veterans and their GI Bill homes contribute to the commonweal of their communities, counties, and States through the payment of real estate taxes.

Surprisingly few studies have been made of the over-all impact of the GI Bill upon the national economy. However, the huge five-year study called "America's Needs and Resources: A New Survey," just released by the Twentieth Century Fund, gives the GI Bill an important role in America's post-World War II prosperity. The Fund reports that the "unprecedented" GI program on behalf of veterans returning to civilian life after World War II "restricted the growth of unemployment during the demobilization period and at the same time added substantially to personal income and consumer demand."

The survey goes on to say: "Since the veterans program got under way at the time of a precipitous decline in government demand for goods and services, it helped forestall a postwar economic crisis by stimulating civilian demand."

The GI Bill benefits—such as readjustment allowance, schooling subsistence, housing loan on easy terms—also helped cement the stability of millions of veterans' families, which in turn gave a fresh spurt of power to the postwar economic boom.

In addition, according to the VA, the GI Bill helped refill the national reservoir of trained manpower, "dangerously depleted right after the war," with such persons as engineers, doctors, nurses, scientists, radio repairmen, me-

chanics, construction workers, metalworkers, electricians.

The total results of the bill surpassed the most optimistic dreams of the men of The American Legion who conceived it, who drafted it into law, and who fought it through Congress over bitter opposition.

The nation had a long history of aid to the disabled veterans of our wars. But the GI Bill was the first major attempt to help the physically able veteran in his transition from war to peace.

The basic idea of the bill, explained by Dave Camelon, the Hearst newsman who covered the dramatic congressional battle over the new legislation, was: "... to give the men who were fighting the opportunity they deserved—to restore them, as nearly as possible, to the position they might have held if they had not been called to serve America."

While that was the nut of the bill and the main thought expressed by John Stelle when he started the ball rolling, the Legion never doubted that it would also be a tremendous boon to the country, and its representatives stressed again and again to Congress in 1944 that the GI Bill was "sound national policy." The bill was fought, and almost successfully opposed, by others who claimed that it was "dangerous."

The Legion leadership, backed by a thoroughly aroused rank-and-file, and enthusiastically supported by the public, smashed through the opposition of bureaucrats, educators, labor groups, business groups, real estate lobbies, social workers—and even of other veterans organizations.

Four of them, The Veterans of For-

eign Wars, The Disabled American Veterans, the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and the Regular Veterans Association sent an open letter to the Congress on Feb. 16, 1944, opposing the bill—specifically the educational provisions—and urging Congress "not to be stampeded into hasty and possibly unwise legislation."

At times the battle appeared hopeless. The odds and the obstacles appeared insurmountable.* But The American Legion vowed that never again would America permit its men who served in war to be forced to walk the streets selling apples as they were after World War I. The specter of that national disgrace hung over the Legion's GI Bill battalion like a flag, and gave the Legion's drive new strength when the outlook for victory was dimmest.

The GI Bill, noted Richard S. Jones, in his *A History of The American Legion*, "was the largest single legislative achievement of the Legion."

It was for sure. It was also an earnest promise by the American people—through Congress—that the United States was still a land of opportunity, and that for the veterans, the GI Bill was the key to that opportunity.

The nation made good its pledge. The veterans made good the opportunities, of which the major ones were education and training, readjustment allowance; job-finding aid; loans for homes, farms, and business enterprise.

Of the more than 7,800,000 ex-GIs who participated in GI Bill training and education, some 2,200,000 attended colleges and universities; 3,500,000 went to schools below the college level; 1,400,000 took on-the-job training; and 700,000 enrolled in institutional on-farm training.

"The universal verdict of the accredited schools, colleges and universities is that veterans aided by the GI Bill of Rights made excellent use of their opportunities. The nation is decidedly better off than it would have been had these returning veterans received no further education at public expense," declared Earl J. McGrath, United States Commissioner of Education, in urging Congress to extend the GI Bill benefits to the veterans of the Korean War.

On the same occasion Dean Chester H. Katenkamp, of Baltimore Junior College, speaking officially for the 450 schools belonging to the American Association of Junior Colleges—and unofficially sounding the universal chord



"Bracelets, clasps, earrings, buttons and bows! How can we save, Gwen, if you persist in spending our money on all those fancy extras?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

*"I Saw The GI Bill Written," by David Camelon, The American Legion Magazine, Sept., Oct., and Nov. 1949.

of approval by the nation's educational leaders — put it this way:

"... We believe that the GI Bill of Rights was one of the most constructive and beneficial pieces of legislation ever passed for veterans, that its real benefits will continue for a long period of time by reason of the fact that education and training will produce better citizens and more efficient and productive workers and professional people.

"We believe that the GI Bill of Rights is an investment by the government which will really pay dividends in better citizenship, better workers, and people more competent to support the government."

Yet a few months after the GI Bill was passed, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, then chancellor of the University of Chicago, publicly decried the new program. Colleges and universities, he said, would be converted into "educational hobo jungles," and the veterans into "educational hoboes."

Never was a prophecy wronger!

Ten years later it had been proved beyond a doubt that the veteran-student was more serious minded, more intent on getting ahead, and maturer than the non-veteran. Typical were the results of a 3½-year study at Brooklyn College which concluded that the veterans held a "slight but consistent superiority" over the non-veteran students.

College standards, instead of falling, as direfully predicted by GI Bill opponents, rose under the impact of GI students questing for knowledge.

"The veterans have brought stability, maturity, higher standards of work, and a broadened adult viewpoint to the classrooms and campus," commented the social survey magazine, *School and Society*, six years after World War II.

Through the GI Bill, the VA noted in its tenth anniversary summary of the program, World War II veterans have become the best educated group of people in the history of the United States.

Backing up this VA assertion is a study by the United States Census Bureau which shows that the average male veteran has completed high school and gone ahead for some college work, while the average male non-veteran has only completed two years of high school.

"The advantage of educational privileges under the GI Bill used by many veterans after completing their service" is listed by Census as one of the major factors contributing to this difference in educational achievement.

Another Census survey reveals that veterans have generally shot ahead of non-veterans in earnings.

In 1947, according to the survey, the median income of male veterans be-

tween 25 and 34 years of age, was only \$2401, as against \$2585 for non-vets in the same age bracket. Six years later, the median income of the veterans rose 51 per cent, to \$3631, while the median income of non-veterans rose only 19 per cent, to \$3065.

"The higher income of these veterans may reflect the combined influence of the increase in work experience and the higher level of education which veterans have achieved as compared with non-veterans," the Census Bureau commented.

The heavy flow of ex-GIs into college stimulated university expansion programs, and gave a vigorous boost to the junior college movement. The \$2,000,000,000 in tuition and fees proved to be a financial "shot in the arm" for the hard-pressed schools. The tuition and subsistence permitted tens of thousands of young Americans to go to college who would have been unable to further their education simply for the lack of funds.

Furthermore, reports the Twentieth Century Fund study, the fact that many veterans did take advantage of the GI educational benefits to go to college is bound to spread the desire for higher education and to affect the long-run enrollment trend upward.

Veterans surging into below-college-level classrooms sparked the creation of some 7600 new educational and training institutions. Public schools created and expanded job-training classes to aid the eager ex-GIs.

Veterans trained in the under-college-level schools showed, through a sampling poll, that they felt the government and they themselves had received value for money spent on their education. A large number of the veterans replying to the poll expressed thanks to the nation for the opportunity afforded them by the GI Bill. The survey disclosed that three out of four veterans had found a job as a direct result of their training.

On-the-job training, despite widely publicized abuses by a small minority of veterans and chiseling schools, also made a substantial contribution to the national interest. The trainees were given the opportunity to earn while learning a trade.

During the peak of the on-job enrollment, the National Association of State Approval Agencies queried 19,000 participating employers. The poll disclosed that the employers wanted to continue their job-training programs by a preference of three to one, and that they consider the programs worthwhile by a vote of six to one.

The survey also revealed that more than one-third of the vet trainees had been hired by the firms which had trained them, and that half as many

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again were working elsewhere in jobs for which they had been trained under the GI Bill. A congressional committee, while deploring abuses in the program, nonetheless reached the conclusion that with 65 per cent of the veterans in on-job training having reached their employment objective, the program had been "highly satisfactory."

A study of training courses pursued by veterans under the GI Bill "leaves the impression" that the "vast majority" of the veteran-trainees "were interested in advancing themselves and attaining a secure position in society," according to an official information bulletin published by the VA Department of Veterans Benefits.

This training, the VA bulletin added, "generally prepared them for occupations which require a considerable amount of ability and skill and constitute important elements of our economy."

Key factors of the well-being of a nation include the skills of its workers, the abilities of its businessmen, the capacity of its professional men, and the husbandry of its farmers. No single national program ever gave so many people so many skills in so many pursuits as did the GI Bill.

One-third of all who took GI Bill training enrolled in craft, trade, and industrial courses. More than 700,000 went into mechanical training, principally for repairing autos. Nearly 450,000 went into radio and communications fields. Over 380,000 undertook training as carpenters, bricklayers, cement workers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, pipefitters, and tilesetters. Metalworking attracted more than 280,000 ex-GIs, including 62,000 who specialized in jewelry and watch repairing. Another 180,000 vets trained as electricians or in electrical equipment

manufacturing. Refrigeration and air conditioning courses drew more than 115,000 vets.

One-tenth of the veterans—around 700,000—enrolled in managerial or business administration training. More than 100,000 ex-GIs went into law courses, and over 240,000 into accounting and auditing. The clerical and sales occupations attracted more than 430,000 vets.

Teaching was the objective of 238,000 veterans, and 744,000 veterans aimed at becoming scientists. The social studies and social welfare work were pursued by some 100,000 ex-servicemen. Over 460,000 vets were trained in the humanities. Some 158,000 veterans were given special training in domestic, personal, and protective services.

Nearly 10 per cent of all the veterans training under the GI Bill aimed for agricultural goals, chiefly through the on-farm institutional training, a combination of classroom studies and practical farm work.

In 1952, a House Select Committee, headed by Rep. Olin Teague, of Texas, after an intensive investigation of the GI Bill programs, reported to Congress as follows:

"As a readjustment device, there is little question that the educational program provided a spot for literally millions of young bewildered veterans.

"It provided a place where they could learn, live, and at the same time adjust themselves to their civilian surroundings.

"Almost every American knows a young ex-serviceman who entered training, found his life's work, settled down, and is now doing well.

"It is significant to note that there has been no national incident of any importance involving disgruntled ex-servicemen . . . following the termination of World War II. This fact cannot

be overemphasized. Our servicemen returned in great numbers at a time when industry was attempting to switch to peacetime production and the future of the nation was uncertain."

Perhaps the best evaluation of the GI Bill education and training benefits is a single sentence from a Teague Committee report:

"The good that has been accomplished and which will show itself more clearly in each succeeding year and in succeeding generations is incalculable."

A second major element of the GI Bill—readjustment allowances—was so subjected to bad publicity through a relatively small number of abuses that even today there is little understanding by the public of the beneficent impact of this provision on the nation's economy and general welfare.

At the unyielding insistence of The American Legion, the GI Bill contained a provision which provided that GIs returning to civilian life would be given \$20 a week as a readjustment allowance, for a maximum of 52 weeks, while seeking work. It was easy for the GI Bill detractors to pin—unjustly—the label of "52-20 Club" on the entire program.

Yet those who have studied this facet of the GI Bill are convinced that the readjustment allowance was an important factor in the integration of some 14,000,000 veterans into the nation's labor force within a few years after the end of the war, with a minimum of confusion to the nation and hardship to the veterans.

Consider that near the end of World War II there were 54,000,000 persons in the civilian labor force, hardly any unemployed. When the fighting ceased, the war plants closed down, other plants shut down temporarily to convert from wartime to peacetime production.

In the midst of this economic shock, some 11 million veterans were dumped on the labor market within a period of 12 months. For practical purposes, nearly all of them were unemployed.

Leading economists freely predicted that the idle would quickly number seven million, and they urged business and government alike to make decisions based upon an impending post-war economic collapse.

In fact, there were no riots, no armies of apple peddlers, no marches by hungry veterans seeking aid of their government. The public at large was hardly conscious of a veterans' unemployment problem.

The readjustment allowance served as a cushion—together with mustering out pay—to tide the veteran over the rough period between discharge and getting a job.

During the five-year life of the readjustment allowance program, nearly 9,000,000 veterans drew weekly pay-



"On the button!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ments, amounting to around \$4,000,000,000 in all.

Some 10 per cent of the payments went to self-employed veterans needing a little help while getting started in a business or profession.

The average veteran who drew his allowance did so for only 19 weeks. One out of 19 veterans exhausted his full 52 weeks of payment rights. VA studies make it clear that few veterans sought to stay on the idle rolls. On the contrary, many of the veterans applied for readjustment allowances only after weeks of seeking for work on their own.

Upon the virtual completion of the so-called 52-20 program, the VA, in 1951, assessed this benefit as follows:

"With the help of the readjustment allowance program, millions of veterans were successfully fed into the labor market, as demands and opportunities arose, without either violent disturbance to the national economy or undue hardship to the veterans."

Despite the rush for jobs and training on the part of the veterans discharged from the Armed Forces, the GI Bill encouraged them to take vocational counseling so as to help them find their way to a worth-while objective. VA gave more than 2,000,000 vets vocational counseling before clearing them for education or training. The Department of Labor — through its Bureau of Employment Security and its Veterans Employment Service — provided job counseling for more than 2,500,000 veterans, and then gave the veterans priority in job referrals.

Through these provisions of the GI Bill, veterans have become "the best educated, the best trained, and probably the best occupationally adjusted group of people in the history of the United States," declared Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell.

Among those well trained and well adjusted for their life work are the thousands of veterans who, under terms of the GI Bill, received institutional on-the-farm training, and bought their own farms.

More than 750,000 — one out of ten of all veterans taking education or training — combined classroom studies in successful farming (including instruction in the most effective management, production, and marketing techniques) along with practical training on the farm.

These veterans "have gone far in raising the standards of living for themselves and their families," according to Congressional testimony by A. P. Fatherree, speaking for the American Vocational Association Committee on Institutional On-Farm Training Program.

In Mississippi alone, nearly 40,000

veterans have enrolled in the program, he said. Among the accomplishments of these veterans, he cited an increase in their net income of \$150,000,000 in five years; more than 10,000 farms bought; construction of dwellings and farm buildings, and repairs, amounting to \$24,000,000; purchases of \$16,000,000 in home appliances; expenditures of \$30,000,000 for farm machinery and repairs.

These veterans also bought more than 11,000 purebred dairy cattle, 8,300 purebred beef cattle, 18,000 registered hogs. They seeded and mineralized 201,000 acres of land. And, as a result of their training, they painted more than 15,500 homes; added electricity for more than 12,500 families; added some 4,000 bathrooms to their farm homes; installed running water in more than 9,000 farm homes.

Backed up by their know-how, more than 67,000 veterans obtained GI Bill farm loans, guaranteed by the VA. Of these, half went into specialized operations, the rest into diversified crops.

Five times as many more veterans, more than 369,000, obtained special farm and farm operations loans from the Farmers Home Administration of the Department of Agriculture, which through another provision of the GI Bill gave veterans preference in the obtaining of farm loans based largely on personal integrity. Under both loan programs, the veterans have proven to be outstanding credit risks. Veterans have repaid, for example, more than half of the \$505,790,000 farm operating money they have borrowed to date.

As in the case of agriculture, thousands of veterans combined their GI Bill training with a GI Bill loan to go into business for themselves. Some 221,000 vets obtained business loans amounting to more than \$600,000,000 in all.

A small percentage of these ex-servicemen, 12,300, defaulted. The remainder, however, appear to have made good. More than half of the business loans have already been repaid.

Again, not only the veterans themselves, but the country as a whole has benefited. For as these veterans became successful in their new enterprises they created jobs in their communities, and helped create or maintain prosperity in the nation.

In terms of both short and long range national impact, the GI Bill home loan program stands second only to the GI Bill education and training program. By helping the veteran establish his own home, and thereby raising his standard of living, the GI Bill created a tremendous demand for consumer goods of all kinds, energized the construction and allied industries, and invigorated the economic health of the



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United States. Yet, as in the education-training program, the most important contribution from the housing provisions of the GI Bill is the human factor. Good housing means better citizens; better citizens mean better communities, better States and a better nation.

Four million veterans have taken advantage of the GI Bill loan guaranty to establish a home. About \$29,000,000,000 in home loans has been stimulated into action through this demand for better living. Veterans have already repaid in full \$3,800,000,000 worth of GI loans (680,000 homes) and have reduced their mortgages by another \$4,000,000,000. Up to now, veterans mortgage defaults have amounted to about one-half of one per cent of the home loans.

"This remarkable record is unexcelled in the history of credit experience," declared Harvey V. Higley, Administrator of Veterans Affairs.

"For the success of their programs, the veterans themselves should be accorded the most enthusiastic plaudits. They again have justified the nation's confidence in them."

The veterans home loan program made a definite contribution to the improvement of American housing. In the midst of the stampede for housing right after World War II, the Veterans Administration increasingly tightened up its minimum construction and property standards. The VA regulations, along

with the rules of the Federal Housing Administration, provided standards for structural soundness which have become the generally accepted criteria for urban residential construction.

At every income level, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey, veterans tended to buy less expensive houses than non-veterans, "probably to keep the size of their monthly payments within manageable limits . . ."

Another Labor Department study concludes that "the VA-guaranty program was a major factor in bringing about large-scale construction of moderate priced homes."

The industrial impact of the GI home loan can be assessed by the fact that the outstanding indebtedness on these loans is more than \$19,000,000,000 or about one-fourth of the total outstanding residential mortgage debt. The GI home loan has made a substantial contribution to the growth and expansion of mortgage and real estate companies, insurance companies, mutual savings banks, commercial banks and savings and loan associations. The coming of the GI loan considerably changed the investment pattern of the lending institutions. More than 15,000 different institutional lenders have had an active interest in the GI loan. In 1953 alone, more than 17,000 builders constructed homes for sale to GIs under the VA home loan guaranty program.

Even today, 11 years since enactment of the GI Bill, the veterans are having an enormous impact on the nation's construction industry and housing market. Some 3,000,000 additional World War II and Korean conflict veterans are likely to get GI loans for new housing before their benefit expires, according to a VA forecast.

Even as the immediate effects of the World War II GI Bill run out, the rich harvest that was planted by The American Legion back in 1944 has already reseeded itself. The GI Bill of Rights had become so woven into the fabric of American life that no sooner had the Korean War broken out, than Congress — with hardly a murmur of opposition — quickly provided a GI Bill tailored to fit the needs of the nation's new crop of veterans.

The newer GI Bill differs from the old in that it, founded on experience, contains (a) fewer loopholes for abuses, (b) improved procedures, and (c) more stringent standards. Basically, the newer GI Bill of Rights, through the education-training program, unemployment compensation, and easy-to-obtain loans, proclaims the "same, new theme" — the right to opportunity for the man and woman who served our country in time of need. And as with the World War II Bill, the nation will be stronger in goods, jobs and people, because of the Korea GI Bill of Rights. THE END

(Continued from page 26)

Russell Rhoads, Sr., Box 282, Stanwood, Iowa, doesn't believe in keeping minnows alive. "Pack them in a shallow pan," he advises. "Cover lightly with a mixture, half salt, half sugar, then add a screen and set pan in the sun until minnows are completely dried. Thus cured they are easily carried in a wrapper. I say that these tasty little fellows are more effective than live bait. They will not be expelled by game fish like formalin-preserved minnows, before you have a chance to set the hook."



Lawrence Calder, Apt. 7, Keyes Bldg., International Falls, Minn., has a hint for you when you have the fish all ready for the freezer. "Here's an idea that will preserve your fresh-caught fish for an unlimited time. Fillet them and put them in used milk cartons, then fill the cartons with water so that the fish are completely covered. Place them in your freezer and freeze solid at below-zero temperature. This prevents moisture from evaporating or being frozen out of your fish."

LEGION



Just been informed that if you want a new taste sensation this fishing season, try a fresh-caught trout broiled over coals that have first been sprinkled with a few hickory nut hulls. Make certain that you use the outer hulls; these give broiled fish a delicate hickory-smoked flavor.

Mrs. Philip J. Deneau, Route 1, Rapid River, Mich., tells us that she's passing on tried and true outdoor gimmicks that should save headaches. She reports: "String your fish hooks on a safety pin before placing them in tackle box, makes them easier to handle and keep track of . . . just a little old kitchen tea strainer is handy for dipping minnows out of buckets, hands stay dry and minnows live longer when caught this way. . . . Losing my boat key in the water once was a lesson to me. Now I attach a little cork bobber to the key chain; keeps it afloat if dropped overboard."

Both salt and fresh-water fishermen who can get to Florida from now until the hurricane season should enjoy good fishing there. Northern fishermen will marvel at the variety of fish available and the number of places to fish. Fly rods, bait-casting rods, spinning and trolling rigs are in order as well as surf rods.

We suggest Stuart, on the east coast of Florida, as one good spot. The Chamber of Commerce there will send you an excellent 100-page illustrated booklet free on request. It describes the available fishing, and lists fishing guides, boats, free fishing bridges, motels, restaurants and hotels.

One of our editors has fished in the waters around Stuart with good results. For guides he recommends Ronnie Hill, Bill Todt and Fred Rein of the Frazier Creek fleet; Toley Engebretsen of Riverside Park Drive, No. Stuart; Boyd Fox and Sally Johns on the south fork of the St. Lucie River; and Burt Pruitt on the north fork. Surf-casters will enjoy pulling bluefish out of the Atlantic Ocean.

And there's a grand trailer camp, the Ocean Breeze, at Jensen Beach, six miles northeast of Stuart on the Indian River. Seven hundred trailers there.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: **OUTDOOR EDITOR, Rod and Gun Club, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue New York 19, New York.**

THE STAMP BUSINESS KEEPS BOOMING

(Continued from page 21)

cial skills or equipment. No one will force you to spend any money on it, except yourself.

Stamp collecting, in fact, is the only hobby within the means of the average man that is likely to net him more financially than he puts into it. Except in rare instances, stamps become rarer and hence more valuable with time, occasionally within only a few years of issue.

While stamps are valued chiefly for their scarcity and certain unintentional imperfections, some soar in price because of collectors' whims or desires

pendencies of most countries have separate stamps, the United States being a noteworthy exception. British stamps change generally with a new sovereign, and the stamps themselves are used for both postage and revenue. There are even stamps for a country—Azadhind—which never existed! The Nazis printed a series of 17 pictorials to be used after the intended joint German-Japanese occupation of British India! As an oddity, the Azadhind series has a market value of \$1 today.

For weight and size, nothing compares in value with top ranking postage stamps. For instance, the celebrated octagonal British Guiana of 1856 cost only a cent when new; today it probably would bring \$100,000. As a stamp it is most unprepossessing; simply black lettering on a magenta background. But no other of this issue has ever been found. An envelope bearing two one-penny stamps of the British Island of Maritius, issued in 1847, has a valuation of \$75,000. One sheet of U.S. airmail stamps, 24-cent denomination, was printed with the centers upside down. Any stamp from that sheet is now worth \$3,500.

Stamps have shaped history, and caused bloodshed. There was the brown, 1-centavo Nicaraguan stamp, for example, which carried a picture of a smoking volcano. At the time when Nicaragua was a rival of Panama as a location for the inter-oceanic canal, an exponent of the Panama route sent one of these stamps to every member of the U.S. Congress. There were other factors, of course, but Congress voted for Panama.

Haiti once took exception to a stamp the Dominican Republic issued in 1900. The stamp showed a map of the Island of Hispaniola, which the two countries share, but the boundary of the Dominican Republic ran over into territory claimed by Haiti. Border clashes, in which several thousand died, continued until 1938, when the dispute was finally arbitrated.

Another troublemaker was a series of British stamps for the Falkland Islands, a South Atlantic outpost of empire, commemorating 100 years of English rule. Argentina, which also claims the Falklands, issued a series of its own. Fortunately the matter went no farther than this "Battle of the Stamps."

Most famous of all ruckus-raising stamps, of course, were not used for postage but for revenue. They came into being through the Stamp Tax Act in Britain, and led to the "Boston Tea Party" and, eventually, the American Revolution. Stamps were used for revenue purposes in England long before



"Folks, thanks for everything!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

to specialize. Many stamp fans make no attempt to have a comprehensive collection. They may favor only beauty of design and engraving (French Colonials, for instance), or what are known as "topicals."

A topical collection is confined to stamps dealing with one subject, or allied subjects; for instance, animals, birds, or ruling sovereigns, or even of one color. Theodore Steinway, the piano manufacturer, likes stamps concerned with music. A prominent ranchwoman collects only stamps showing horses and cattle. President Roosevelt himself became a "topical" when more than fifty stamp issues of a score of nations were devoted to him in the 1940's. Selected packets of "topicals" are now offered by leading stamp dealers—the subjects ranging from railroads and airplanes, to flowers, sports and the Red Cross.

Every nation in the world has issued postage stamps, except Bhutan in the Himalayas, until there are now about 150,000 different kinds of stamps in existence. Outlying possessions or de-

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they were used for collecting postage.

American collectors, from a dollars and cents standpoint, eclipse all others. But they cannot compare in total numbers to Europeans, particularly Britishers. Actually it would be difficult to find accurate world-wide statistics on philatelists, but estimates indicate that one person in 15 in the United States is a stamp collector, either for himself or for friends and relatives; in Europe only one person in 20 is not.

The grand old man of philately, H. R. Harmer, a British stamp professional, has sold more than \$40 million worth of stamps in a busy lifetime, much of it spent circumnavigating the globe in his own private yacht. Many customers were royalty or oriental potentates, whom he often induced to buy by hinting that valuable stamps can be secreted out of the country easier than currency or jewels—in case a hasty departure becomes necessary.

Stamp retailing in the United States has grown from a small mail-order business dealing in special packets and "grab bag" assortments and across-the-counter sales in a few stamp stores in the bigger cities, to a huge enterprise that includes stamp auctions, big sections in department stores, and stamp counters in thousands of small stores and book shops. For those not reached by these methods, stamps are sent "on approval" by mail, often in reply to collectors' "want lists."

Most phenomenal development on the selling side has been in the department stores. In 1927, a Chicago stamp dealer organized a stamp counter for a Chicago department store. The idea clicked and he extended his operations to department stores in several large cities.

Then came a Polish immigrant named Jacques Minkus. In 1931, he induced Gimbel Brothers to give him a spot under the balcony of the New York store. Minkus was the first to realize

that stamps offered opportunities for showmanship as well as salesmanship. So he organized the Gimbel's Stamp Club, with Saturday afternoon lectures and stunts at the store. Sometimes the lecturer would be a famous explorer; at other times the stamp club might see a live lion from the zoo, or hula dancers from the Hawaiian Room of the Hotel Lexington. At any rate, he brought customers to the store; they bought stamps but didn't confine their buying to stamps.

Starting with a small assortment of stamp packets and albums from the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Minkus has expanded to a whole section, displaying also his own album, special selections of stamps, covers (stamped envelopes), mint sheets, hinges and mounting devices, and other stamp-collecting paraphernalia. From years of waiting on the counter himself (his office chair still looks hardly used), Minkus learned at firsthand the kind of album the average collector wants. The result is his famous "Master Global Stamp Album" which provides spaces for some 56,000 stamps and, for the most advanced collectors, "The Supreme Global Stamp Album" with 75,000 spaces.

In addition to the parent section in Gimbel's New York store, Minkus also operates large stamp divisions in Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Atlanta department stores. Gross sales are more than \$2,000,000 annually.

"Why a department store as a marketplace for stamps?" he is often asked. Minkus has several reasons, chief of which is the opportunity to reach far more non-collectors than anywhere else. Stamp stores, stamp auctions, exhibitions and conventions of stamp associations invite the public, but they are usually attended by those already bitten by the "bug."

Many a person who never thought of stamp collecting as a hobby is drawn to the attractively arranged counters and exhibits while walking through a department store. "Just the thing for my nephew" or "Didn't I hear that Uncle Jim saves stamps?" And a gift problem is solved. Or she may have a son or daughter with her. Bored with shopping, the child wants to see the pretty glass cases. The result is often a sale. Sometimes mother catches the "bug" too!

Parents sometimes introduce the hobby to their children because they feel "it is so educational." True, but the education can be two-way when youngsters ask why Pakistan is divided into two parts, whether stamps from the Saar should be placed with West Germany, and how come the Canal Zone has its own stamps when no other outlying American territory does? Also, who were the "Rough Riders," where was "Fallen Timbers," and why should there be special U.S. stamps honoring Juliette Low, William A. White, Clara Barton, Joseph Pulitzer, and Stephen Foster? Stamp hobbyists become whizzes on quiz programs. Stamps also have had their own radio programs—"Hidden Fortunes in Postage Stamps," "Calling All Stamp Collectors"—which drew much fan mail.

If you want to see stamp collectors en masse, and hear some real shop talk, attend a National Postage Stamp Show, or the sessions of the American Philatelic Congress. Or wait for one of the International Philatelic Exhibitions. The one held in 1947 attracted 200,000 visitors to the Grand Central Palace in New York. Better still, look in on a stamp auction, announcements of which are printed in *Stamps*, an independent weekly devoted entirely to matters of interest to the collector and stamp dealer.

The American Philatelic Society, with 11,000 members, claims to be the largest and oldest organization of stamp collectors in this country. In addition to the National Federation of Stamp Clubs and hundreds of local stamp groups, there are also the National Philatelic Society, American Airmail Society, the Society of Philatelic Americans, etc. Those in the business have their own American Stamp Dealers Association, which holds annual conventions.

No account of the growth and development of the stamp hobby would be complete without some mention of what the government does to aid and abet philately as both an avocation and a business. Washington, D. C., has two outstanding exhibits of postage stamps that are open free to the public year-round. One is in the Division of Philately, Room 1319, Post Office Depart-



AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ment Building (Monday to Friday), and the other (available also on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) is in the Arts & Industries Building, Smithsonian Institution. In order to make stamp albums and stamp reference books more intelligible, the federal government now permits the reproduction of U.S. stamps in albums and for other philatelic purposes if such printing is 1½ times larger, or ¾ of the size of the normal stamp. The Armed Forces Medical Museum, also in Washington, has an excellent stamp collection which is open (weekdays) to the public.

The Philatelic Foundation, a non-profit organization in New York City, carries on educational work in philately through lectures, exhibits, and publications. In addition to its own valuable stamp collection, it owns a stamp reference library and will authenticate rare stamps, examine watermarks, and, with microscope and a micrometer, detect stamp counterfeits.

When stamp collectors get into arguments, they turn to one publication for the final word—*Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*. This encyclopedia of philately, whose first edition appeared in 1867, now comes in two volumes (1955 edition), including 1,240 pages of text and illustrations. People who do not collect stamps include it among their general reference books for its accurate information on world history, geography and politics.

In the Scott catalogue, for instance, you may trace the rise and fall of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, and see how they used stamps for propaganda purposes. Soviet Russia today does the same thing, despite the fact that philately is forbidden—along with pet animals and birds—as a hobby behind the Iron Curtain. Not to be outdone in carrying a message to the world, the United States last year issued the first American stamp of regular issue with a religious theme. A red, white and blue 8-cent stamp bears the inscription "In God We Trust" over a sketch of the Statue of Liberty.

For those collectors who relish new issues, this year looks like the most promising since 1949, when the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union was celebrated with a rash of special stamps all over the world. On October 25, 1955, the United Nations will be ten years old, and already there are announcements that the United Nations and its member countries are designing sets of special-issue stamps.

Speaking of the United Nations, stamp collectors are probably more aware of its unique status as a political entity within the United States than the average person. UN has its own special postage. A letter mailed in the UN building in New York need not

carry U.S. postage if it bears regular UN stamps.

Even the commonest postage stamps are in demand with makers of trays, paperweights and other decorative objects. But perhaps the most unusual use of ordinary, unsorted stamps is in experiments with the development of retarded children. Where a child seems to have no interests nor any starting point for development, a pile of stamps is placed on a table before him. Left to his own devices, the child usually begins to separate the stamps—perhaps putting all those of one color together, or dividing stamps showing faces from those with numerals or scenes. Sometimes he selects special topics—trains, boats, animals, etc. With these clues, child specialists can carry on in developing other interests on the slow, upward climb to a more normal life.

In recent years big business has discovered that stamps can be a source of additional income. Firms with heavy correspondence from foreign countries now make a tidy profit from the sale of used stamps. Not long ago a Philadelphia business house sold its old correspondence and files to a paper dealer for \$50. Before baling the lot, the paper dealer sifted through it for early U.S. and foreign stamps, and came up with some \$100,000 worth! Trunks in attics, bundles of old love letters, deeds and mortgages in old safes—all may have stamps well worth the time and trouble of having them appraised.

If you go digging into early correspondence, don't toss an envelope aside because it bears no stamps. It could have gone through the mails as what is called a stampless cover. These are markings used by local postmasters before stamps were available to all offices. Hand-stamped with the amount paid and the place and date, some of these stampless covers are worth far more than stamps.

Yes, stamp collecting and the stamp business are here to stay. One need not be a prophet to say that they will grow with the years, to the pleasure and profit of countless thousands. Devotees of these little scraps of paper no longer may be dismissed or patronized by the uninitiated as "addicts" or "faddists." Those who scoff do so at their own peril, because no one is immune from catching the "bug."

Best of all, doctors tell me that no one has yet developed an ulcer or heart trouble from stamp collecting. Nor are philatelists likely prospects for that quiet sofa in the psychiatrist's office. A psychiatrist I know tells me that he considers philately as one of his "secret weapons."

"When certain other treatments fail," he confided, "I suggest 'Why don't you take up stamp collecting?'" THE END

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Older materials will appear with new attributes for new purposes. Nuclear radiation will preserve and strengthen wood. General Electric's laboratories have made crystals of pure iron "50 to 100 times stronger than any ever known." For clothing you may choose between cotton, wool, paper, glass or "synthetics."

The air, the earth and the sea will disgorge not only new materials but new sources of light, heat and energy. By far the greatest single source of energy is the sun, which daily pours on our planet a quadrillion kilowatt hours of it. For 70 years solar engines have been made to work. A few Americans now live in solar-heated houses.

Already, Bell Telephone Laboratories has got enough power from the sun—through a small battery made with strips of silicon—to send voices over a telephone wire. We'll trap the tides and the winds. And while we find more potentials in oil and gas and coal, we'll

train new servants such as liquid hydrogen, electronics and nucleonics.

By 1975, says David Sarnoff of RCA, "atomic batteries will be commonplace." RCA now employs a tiny battery powered by Strontium-90, a by-product of nuclear fission, that will run 20 years without maintenance. John Jay Hopkins of General Dynamics Corporation shows that more than 1,000 companies in this country and Canada are "now using the atom . . . in routine operations." General Dynamics is the builder of the first nuclear-powered submarines, *Nautilus* and *Sea Wolf*. Before 1975 Hopkins sees "fleets of commercial atomic passenger and cargo planes and ships," traveling at "fantastic" speeds, "free of fuel problems," and offering travelers "cheap, comfortable transport."

An atomic breeder reactor produces more fissionable material than it consumes. It will provide plutonium for military purposes, heat to make steam for electric power, fuel for more commercial reactors, and isotopes for a lot of industrial, agricultural, medical and other uses.

Among the busiest outfits in this budding Atomic Age are electric utilities. Detroit Edison and other utilities, and such manufacturers as Dow Chemical, Allis-Chalmers, Bendix Aviation and Ford Motor, have joined in a private nuclear energy development program. Within ten years Consolidated Edison will have a reactor serving New York City. Westinghouse has built a

reactor for Pittsburgh's Duquesne Light Company.

American Locomotive Company is working with the AEC on a nuclear plant that can be flown to work "anywhere in the world." The first "package" would serve the Air Force Base at Thule, Greenland. New communities will be built around reactors, which will provide "juice" and central heating for homes and businesses. And in established cities reactors could be placed closer than steam plants to residential areas. There'd be no problems of soot and ashes and smog.

Adequate controls lessen our fear of "leaking" radiation. Whereas the reactor for the *Nautilus* was built in the Idaho desert, the one for the *Sea Wolf* is now being built near Schenectady.

Some folks even predict that in time each family will "breed" its own nuclear power. E. H. Dixon of Middle South Utilities (and "Dixon-Yates") disagrees: "I don't expect to see the day when each house will have its little pile of uranium where the entry switch for our service is now located." And one electric group figures that even if a customer had "a reactor in his basement," a utility still would generate part of his needs. Essentially a heat energy, nuclear power would compete more with gas and oil than with electricity.

In any event, you wouldn't need much of a "pile." An ounce of uranium, disintegrated, provides 700,000 kilowatt hours of energy. That would last the average family nearly 300 years.

The world's known supply of uranium and thorium is about 23 times the energy total of all "fossil" fuels. But the atom won't do everything. The AEC thinks that until 1975 oil still will be our major fuel. As oil reserves are depleted, coal will have a bigger role.

Meanwhile, whatever the fuel used for making the steam for generating it, there'll still be electricity. The next two decades will be — among others — an Electronic Age. Today, we cook up five times as much electricity as a quarter-century ago, twice as much as at the peak of World War II, and four times as much as the next country, which is Russia. Electronics will have a lot to do with the stepped-up automation of our life tomorrow.

In just five years, for instance, the use of electronic computers (costing \$1 million or more to buy and \$25,000 a month just to rent) will expand tenfold. Remington Rand says "electronic computers are as far ahead of punched-card systems as an automobile is from a wheelbarrow."

Today, their "brains" and "memo-



"Just for fun, I asked him if he still wanted to go through with it."

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ries" are juggling and retaining billions of facts and figures for Uncle Sam in the armed services, the AEC, Census Bureau and for various industries.

Soon germanium transistors, as tiny as your little fingernail, will do the job of big vacuum tubes in TV sets. Electronic light, says David Sarnoff, "will release electricity from the prison of the vacuum bulb." Before 1975 electronics will run, without wires, clocks and small appliances, guided missiles and pilotless planes.

Tomorrow's homes will be built, not by handcraft nor "joinery," but by chemical, electronic and radionic "manipulation."

The frame and exterior of your home will be a plastic "bubble." Gamma radiation, says *Architectural Forum*, will make "an ordinary soft sheet of plastic stronger (and more heat-resistant) than the same thickness of today's sheet steel." (But steel itself, from neutron bombarding, may be a different material!)

Architect David Haskell expects homes to be "all skin. Even windows may be simply transparent pieces of skin." You may plan the structure's solidity or porosity; control light and view and interior "climate;" insulate against temperature and sound.

But design will be largely a laboratory job, probably by a big builder. Already, one in 48 of U.S. homes is being prefabricated by U.S. Steel's National Homes. This company and American Homes (now offering fully air-conditioned, three bedroom homes for around \$12,500) may emerge soon as the "General Motors" and the "Ford" of this industry.

G-E's "wonder home" a decade hence, designed by Architect Eliot Noyes, will be plastic, prefabbed in the shape of a self-supporting porticoed dome. It has 1,700 square feet of living space. The big living-dining space features a rotating "living circle." Floors will be of resilient resins, water- and chemical-resistant. Sink, lavatories, bathtub and shower walls are plastic. At the sink, taps from plastic pipes will serve ice water, soda and hot instant coffee (and perhaps bourbon and rye). Like the oven and TV sets, the dishwasher is wall-mounted. An electric incinerator handles the trash.

The 30 appliances which the electric industry seeks to sell you today cost a total of about \$4,400. Tomorrow's appliances would be fewer but more versatile. And some, such as a one-ton, year-round air-conditioning unit would be reduced in price from the present \$600 to \$300. Panels may serve as a source of radiant heat. Ceilings will be of translucent plastic containing a luminescent pigment which lights up when current passes through it.

(Although the electric people would like you to stay "wired," some scientists predict that by 1975 you'll have wireless appliances and tools; two-way wireless — instead of telephones — between homes; and optional two-way TV to your mother-in-law's house).

The seers seem to agree that both your home and plot will be larger than today. There'll be more space for games, hobbies and homework, and for storage. The carport will double as a tool house. Part of your house may encase one end of the swimming pool.

Some people will still want to live in city apartments. For them, Builder William Zeckendorf and Architect leoh Ming Pei of Webb & Knapp, Inc., offer Apartment Helix. This will be a circular structure with central core or well for elevators and utilities, from which apartments fan out like pieces from the center of a pie.

The core will contain elevators, fire stairs, a circular corridor and a shaft ring for ducts and pipes. Three outer arcs are for tenant living: first a 10-foot utility arc for kitchens and bathrooms, backed up to the pipe shaft; then a 25-foot depth of living and sleeping space; and then a 40-foot-wide balcony.

A tenant may rent as many wedges as he wants — expanding or contracting as his circumstances dictate.

The building will be supported without columns by eight radiating fins of prestressed concrete. Prefabricated parts are expected to reduce construction costs and rents.

Meanwhile, more Americans will be on the move. Many, in fact, will live on the move. Today, house trailers or mobile homes sleep more than two million of us. Tomorrow, more powerful cars will pull more of us in 50-foot air-conditioned trailers over smoother, faster highways.

General Motors needed 46 years to turn out its first 50 million motor cars. But GM's president, Harlow H. Curttice, expects the next 50 million in less than 15 years. In contrast with a mere 48 million passenger cars today, America's highways tomorrow must carry at least 80 million.

We've set out to get the highways. In the next decade the federal and State governments may spend \$101 billion on them. By 1965, you may speed from coast to coast on limited-access turnpikes and expressways. Especially in and near metropolitan areas, there'll be separate super-highways for passenger cars and for trucks and truck-trailers. A single truck may pull several trailers.

Private passenger cars, predicts Harry E. Cresebrough, Chrysler's chief body designer, will be 25-foot "highway cruisers" for six (in swivel-type seats) who will watch the scenery through a domed, transparent roof. Tomorrow's



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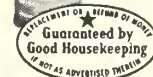
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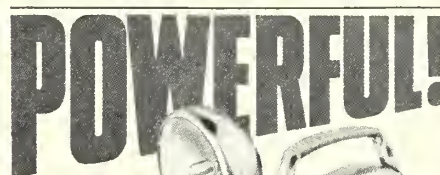
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trucks—as suggested by GM's experiments—will be rear-engine, front-wheel drive. The driver, seated over the left front wheel, will see through a panoramic windshield.

Bodies of motor cars and other vehicles will be poured in one-piece plastic-fiberglass or plastic-metal, to provide less weight, greater strength, and lower-cost construction and repairs. Color will be molded in. Dr. Harry L. Fisher, president of the American Chemical Society, foresees tires of synthetic rubber, coming soon that will have a life of 100,000 miles, will be virtually puncture-proof, and made in colors to match your car.

Except on elevated or tunneled expressways connected with push-button parking skyscrapers, private passenger cars won't appear much on city streets. "Pedestrians" will ride on moving sidewalks. These continuous-conveyor systems travel at 15 mph, slowing down at stations to 1½ mph. (Such a system soon will shuttle New York subway passengers between the Grand Central and Times Square stations).

Between cities, belts will carry coal, gravel, grain and other bulky materials. Not only water, oil and gasoline but milk and other mass-consumed liquids will be piped long distances. Railways may compete with nuclear-powered locomotives, pulling lightweight, low-slung, integrated trains that can travel on present tracks at 150 mph; and, in city and suburban areas, with suspended monorail trains.

Next to your carport you may want a heliport. Before 1975 helicopters of different capacity will be used for family picnics and for commuting. For transport on long trips, coleopters—a cross between helicopter and jet airliner—will cruise at 500 mph. and land, downtown, through 30-foot tubes.

Tomorrow's jet liners will cross the Atlantic in six hours. Not long after that, jet- or nuclear-powered planes, cruising at 1,000 mph, will make it in three hours: You may leave Paris at 1 a.m. "today" and, because of the six-hour time difference, arrive in New York at 10 o'clock "last night!"

In fact scientists expect that by 1975 atomic-powered planes will fly nonstop around the world without refueling.

Man may not span the 216,420 miles to the moon by then. But rockets probably will. Already, Curtiss-Wright has made engines for rockets and ram jets that will do 3,500 mph. Multi-purpose engines will assist takeoff, and then provide bursts of speed at planned points along the flight path.

Goodyear Aircraft has designed a three-stage rocket for carrying 35 tons of passengers and cargo to satellites circling 500 miles above the earth. (All three sections will have wings and re-

tractable landing gear to let the crews glide back to earth).

Dr. Clyde Tombaugh reveals that the Army Ordnance Corps is seeking a meteorite or asteroid revolving around us, to which to shoot a human "colony." Discoverer of the planet Pluto, Dr. Tombaugh is chief project engineer on satellite research at White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex. Camera-telescopes have been developed, he says, that will photograph "a brand new tennis ball 1,000 miles up" or a V-2 rocket as it hits the moon.

The search would yield "hundreds"



"If it's so good how come it hasn't got a television sponsor?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of natural satellites. But should it fail, Dr. Kurt Stehling of Bell Aircraft suggests building artificial satellites—for planet-wide observation and as jumping-off stations into the wider blue yonder.

Most folks, however, will still work and play quite close to earth. We'll have more time for play and personal development, and more money for them.

In 1975, average family income will reach about \$7,500—twice as much as today. The 90 million of us gainfully employed will turn out a gross national product of \$700 billion. With far more "automation" in factory, store, office, farm and elsewhere, our work week will be cut to 35 hours or less. We may have four weeks of vacation annually, and more paid holidays. Thus we'd be "free" five-sixths of all the 8,760 hours in the year. Many of us will be able to retire at 60, or younger.

Housekeeping and family-rearing will be simplified by homes easier to maintain and by shopping at automated stores.

A big problem then will be not labor but leisure.

Of course, we'll relax. At home and in travel we'll find more entertainment.

"Handy" men and women will have more chance to prove it. More than ever, home and yard will be play places. Many will still play poker and follow TV.

But TV sets in every room, *Variety* assures me, will not kill the movies. Families will still want to go to a "show" together. Drive-in theaters or "ozoners" will play day and night the year round. Special screens will permit daylight viewing and cars may be individually heated from a central source. With the help of such devices as the Mike Todd-American Optical 65 mm. camera, first used on the movie *Oklahoma!*, outdoor and indoor movies will create a new "you are there" atmosphere. Three-D is dead. (Who wants a lion in his lap?) But the night club version of vaudeville will go on as long as liquor flows and ladies have legs.

Participation sports, such as hunting and fishing, skiing and swimming and golf, will draw more people. But some seers predict a sharper increase in spectator sports, especially as played by professionals. We'll want to watch more skill.

All of us, in fact, must become more skilled and better educated. To run our complex nation tomorrow, we'll need both more general and more specialized knowledge. In 1975, says Ralph J. Cordiner, president of General Electric, "brains will be in much greater demand than brawn." Industry will require "more people with managerial ability, more specialists of every kind, more technicians, and much better educated employees at every level."

By then the number of our young people in college will be more than doubled—to six million. Many an olderster will go back to school. As a nation we'll need a lot more scientists, engineers, doctors and others—and particularly teachers.

We'll place a new premium on "culture." The arts will expand with the sciences. There'll be a place in the new homes for books, and people will work at them and enjoy them. Libraries, museums and art galleries will put out the S.R.O. signs early. We'll not only queue up for drama, opera, ballet and symphonies but, from our new leisure, more of us will find and develop our own talents for the arts.

More important will be the development of our vision and ability to work with other Americans to plan and guide our nation's growth, and its larger role for a stronger, better world. The historian Arnold Toynbee has said that today's age is the first in which "people dared to think it practicable to make the benefits of civilization available to the whole human race."

That is our challenge and our hope for tomorrow.

THE END

athletes be quartered at the Olympic Village with the other athletes from all over the world. They insisted on a private Olympic Village, apart from the other and surrounded by barbed wire. The main thing was that they were competing before the eyes of the world at last. They'd reached the put-up-or-shut-up stage.

There is no official team championship in the Olympics. But points are traditionally awarded unofficially on a basis of 10 for first place, 5 for second and then 4, 3, 2 and finally 1 for sixth place. In most Olympics the United States has been so far in front all the way that the "unofficial team championship" was of little importance and of less interest.

On the first day at Helsinki, however, Russia outscored America, 23 to 15. One day later headlines over here proclaimed that "the US wrests back lead from the USSR." The count then was 72 to 40. But on the third day the red women gymnasts, registering 60½ points to none for us, gave the commies a lead of 137½ to 115.

The so-called "team championship" suddenly became the most important news to come out of Helsinki, even though the International Olympic Committee pleaded that this phase of the gigantic show be ignored because it didn't exist. No one paid attention to the IOC.

With the Soviet leading on the fourth day, 266½ to 202, the red brothers cautiously let leak to *Pravda*, *Izvestia* and the other papers back home that the decadent capitalists from America were on the run before the valiant onslaught of the heroes from the people's republic.

On the ninth day a gigantic scoreboard suddenly bloomed into being behind the barbed wire in the Russian private Olympic Village. They even rigged up an even more advantageous scoring system to make their lead all the more impressive.

After the tenth day the reds were cocky to the point of arrogance. They formally petitioned the international authorities to make all team totals official. The plea was denied but the Russians surely were feeling their oats.

On the 12th day Radio Moscow blantly shouted, "We will win!" The point total then was 523½ for the USSR and 463 for the US. By the 14th day the lead had shrunk infinitesimally to 533½ to 499 but the Americans were rapidly running out of time. Unofficial though these team totals were, even the State Department back in Washington was starting to get nervous.

Suddenly it happened. On the 15th

or next-to-last day the Yankee Doodle Dandies hit the jackpot. They scored 111 points with five boxing championships, two swimming championships and the basketball championship, plus stray points elsewhere. But whom did the US have to beat to win the basketball crown? You guessed it—Russia. For the first time in fortnight, however, America was ahead.

Curious American reporters peeked into the Soviet's private Olympic Village that evening. They discovered that the giant scoreboard was blank. The numbers, which once had been so proudly put in place, were gone.

"I do not have the score with me," said Nikolai Romanov, president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, as he edged toward the nearest exit. "I do not know how we stand."

In the equestrian events on the final day, we picked up four extra points to make the final totals, 614 to 553½. However, *Pravda* still hailed the "world superiority" of the Russian athletes and proudly asserted they had won more medals than anyone else. They offered no figures or substantiation.

Two more days of frantic juggling in Moscow, an arithmetical juggle which continued until satisfactory figures could be obtained, brought an official admission. The USSR and the US had finished in an absolute tie at 494 points apiece—which was pretty dam generous of them.

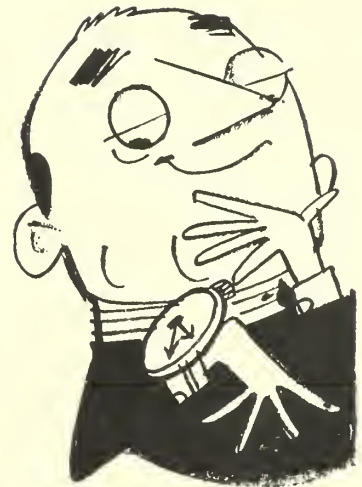
Perhaps it is a salve to our pride for us to say that the United States had won everything in the major leagues while the Russians were sweeping the minor leagues. But that's whistling through the graveyard. In gymnastics alone they outscored us, 248½ to 0.

Their ignorance of proper techniques was astonishing. Their sprinters, for instance, didn't even know how to burst out of their starting holes.

Their oarsmen didn't know how to row. They did what they did on brute strength. But their eight-oared crew still finished second to the great Navy shell and ahead of such nations as Australia, Britain and Germany, all traditional powers with the sweeps. The reds weren't even aware of the fact that losing oarsmen always are supposed to peel off their shirts and offer them to the winners.

When the medium-sized Russian basketball players squared off against the elongated giants from the States, the Soviet officials grumbled that they'd left their goons at home. Playing a crafty possession game, however, the Russkies made it tough before bowing in the Olympic final by the startlingly low score of 36-25. The Soviet will

TAKE TIME OUT



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have its seven-footers ready at Melbourne.

In fact, the Russians will be ready in every Olympic sport for the simple reason that the huge communist apparatus is behind the movement to make the Soviet the world's most invincible sports power. Worse still, it's a highly organized operation down to its last fiendish detail.

Athletics in the United States are a haphazard affair. The government has nothing whatsoever to do with sports in any capacity. Our Olympic team consists of volunteers. Our Olympic committee consists of a group of volunteer amateurs. Our Olympic financing comes from volunteer contributions and it's usually a frantic scramble to get enough funds to send a team to the Olympics. The athletes, naturally enough, get free trips. So do coaches and managers of each team. But all the other Olympic officials, the greatly maligned badge-wearers or "badgers," pay their own way.

During the past quarter century, Avery Brundage, of Chicago, has been all over the world many times as president of the United States Olympic Committee and later as president of the International Olympic Committee. He's never asked for one thin dime for expenses although these jaunts probably have cost him upwards of a quarter million dollars. Fortunately for him, he can afford it.

Brundage is an idealist. Back in 1936, he refused to concede that Hitler was prostituting Olympic sports as a means of proving that the Germans were truly the Master Race. The Reich had so organized sports—and the Germans are marvelous organizers—that they would outscore all nations in the Berlin Olympics. They did.

Almost 20 years later, Brundage still is an idealist. He was taken on a carefully prepared tour of the Soviet Union last summer and reported that everything was hotsy-totsy in the red paradise. Every Russian athlete was as pure

an amateur as Corcebus of Ellis, the guy who started this business by winning the first Olympic championship in 776 B.C. What's that again, Avery?

"Russia has risen rapidly in the world of sport," he said, "because it has tremendous interest in all sport. One reason is that the Russians have a tremendous vacuum to fill because they have no place to go in their spare time. They have few automobiles, radios, television sets or roads. Workers have a month's vacation and most of them spend that time engaging in athletics in their home towns and villages."

He cited the fact that there were 60,000 soccer teams in the Ukraine alone and that one small community drew 900 volley-ball teams for a tournament. But he brought back no statistics on the Olympic events. His hosts obviously didn't want to give him such ammunition. One doesn't need too strong an imagination to figure it out, though.

Romanov, the president of the Soviet Olympic Committee, (he's the guy who misplaced his scoreboard at Helsinki) has cabinet status in the government as head of the Department of Physical Culture. That's almost a tip-off in itself as to the importance of sports in the red scheme of things.

The Kremlin finances every phase of the athletic program. Romanov heatedly denied to Brundage that the Kremlin also financed the athletes. That's a dirty capitalistic lie, he implied. Russian athletes, he piously stated, must place their education and their jobs ahead of sports. Oh, yeah?

When Vladimir Kuc, a sailor with the Baltic Fleet, beat the supposedly invincible Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia and set a world record for 5,000 meters, he was made a Master of Sports. No one on this side of the Iron Curtain knows exactly what that means. But scientists, writers, and others who become Master Academicians or the like get cash prizes and cushy jobs. It would seem safe to assume that Master of Sports is more than just an empty

title which offers no financial return.

Perhaps the red athletes place their education and jobs ahead of sports but Marguerite Higgins reported from Russia that athletes are able to practice at least three hours a day.

"We are well paid," one amateur athlete told her. He's probably in Siberia by now, learning to keep his mouth shut.

One Polish athlete, fleeing from behind the Iron Curtain, said that Soviet amateurism was "a fraud." That same refugee added, "Only athletes and communist dignitaries are well off in Poland. I had everything I wanted but I knew it was because I was an athlete." The most persistent report to seep from that section of the world is that athletes receive a full day's pay for a half day's work. The other half day is spent in practicing sports.

Branch Rickey invented baseball's farm system. But the Mahatma was a piker compared to the Russians. As soon as any athlete shows the slightest sign of promise, he's absorbed by the equivalent of a Class D team. As he progresses he gets promoted until he's in the big leagues.

It's a disturbing situation and there's virtually no way in which professionalism can be proved. The Kremlin has such complete control of the lives of everyone in Russia that each citizen merely does as he's told, whether that assignment be digging in a salt mine, working on a collective farm or throwing a discus.

One day last winter, Roger Bannister, of Great Britain, announced his retirement from foot racing. The world's first Four Minute Miler regretfully declared that he'd be too busy interning and practicing medicine to have time for track. No one in Parliament arose to denounce him. In England, as in America, a man is permitted to do as he pleases.

But if Dr. Bannister were a Russian, do you believe for one moment that he'd be permitted to retire? Not a bit of it. He'd probably be appointed Surgeon General of the Red Army, given a medical sinecure somewhere near a cinder track and ordered to practice constantly for the 1,500-meter race, the "Olympic Mile," at Melbourne. Bannister, a free citizen of a free country, won't even compete in Australia unless he himself changes his mind.

The comrades have made such magnificent progress in athletics that they've even reached the luxury of their famous "self-criticism."

A petulant article recently appeared in the magazine *Soviet Sports*. It attacked the red sprinters for not training hard enough to gain world dash supremacy. This merely emphasizes the ignorance of the reds as far as the facts



"What kind of fisherman would forget the bottle-opener?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of life (athletic division) are concerned. Although distance runners and weight throwers can be manufactured, sprinters have to be born. But they'll find them yet. Not all of Russia's 200,000,000 people necessarily have lead in their britches.

This will be a mighty Olympic team that the Soviet will assemble, hand-picked all the way. What's more, it will be taken in October of 1956 to a special training camp near Afghanistan where the weather resembles that of Australia. This is something new and special, a month of acclimitization in advance.

But the red brothers can do this and the United States can't. In the first place we don't even know who will be on our Olympic team. That team, by the way, is a microcosm, a little world in itself. It's a democracy within a democracy whereas the Russian team reflects the dictatorship from which it springs.

The wearers of the U.S.A. shield are selected only by means of final Olympic tryouts. Should Wes Santee fail to finish among the first three men in the 1,500-meter tryout, he won't make the American team in that event, even though he may rank by that time as the greatest miler who ever lived. He could stumble and miss out through no fault of his own. But he still couldn't make the team.

There was such an occurrence in 1948. Harrison Dillard was acknowledged to be the world's greatest hurdler, unbeaten in sixty-odd races and the holder of world records. But he stumbled and didn't make the team—as a hurdler.

By an ironic twist of fate, however, he qualified as a sprinter. Then he won the 100-meter dash in the Olympics, a major upset. Four years later he returned to use his raincheck. He qualified this time as a hurdler and won the timber-topping title at Helsinki.

This qualifying system is the democratic way of operating even though it doesn't insure our picking our best possible team. Much more alarming than that for the Australian show next year, however, is the time element. The calendar is against us.

Something happened last March which could have been a straw in the wind. The final Olympic basketball tryouts normally bring together the best teams from the colleges and the Amateur Athletic Union. The same system would hold true for the Pan-American Games. But they were scheduled this year for Mexico City in mid-March, which is smack in the middle of the collegiate tournament season. So the colleges withdrew and handed the Pan-American assignment to the A.A.U.

If this is a symptom, it's an alarming

one. The 1956 Olympics will open on November 22. Let's stop for a minute and orient ourselves. The college year ends in June and by mid-summer there's virtually no more competition in this country in track, swimming or rowing. Late autumn is when basketball, boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, weightlifting and fencing begin.

Hence the international show catches us completely between seasons. How do we adjust to it? It's quite a problem and no ready solution is forthcoming. In other Olympic years, American athletes are coaxed along to a natural peak by the end of July when the Big Show ordinarily begins.

Whatever we do will be both unnatural and unseasonable. Admittedly, the Russians are in the same North-of-the-Equator situation we are. But they're a dictator nation and their athletes are government controlled. They also have none of our deep traditions of every sport in its proper season. They can arrange their sports seasons by Kremlin ukase. We're helpless. We're stuck.

Under these awkward circumstances, it's impossible to conceive of any way we can assemble our best possible Olympic team for Australia. A bad situation also may be aggravated by the fact that the trip to Melbourne will be the longest and most expensive of all Olympic tours. If we don't get contributions in the million-plus brackets, we'll start lopping off lesser sports teams and may have skeleton or token representation in some of the others.

But the comrades will be on the scene loaded to the gunwales with their very best. They have no intention of missing out on a propaganda vehicle as monumental as this one. Maybe it's just as well that they didn't wise up earlier to the value of sports.

They've almost reached a degree of impudence in their new and confident approach to athletics. Last summer they began asking questions about Wimbledon and also began encouraging tennis on a major scale. The next thing we know they'll be playing polo and sailing yachts, the last bastions of decadent capitalism.

The embarrassing part of it all is that the United States might not be able to outscore the Russians even with our best. The reds came uncomfortably close in their first try at Helsinki when they didn't even know what it all was about. They've improved so tremendously since that there may be no containing them.

Brace yourselves, boys, and accept an unhappy fact. When the 1956 Olympic Games are ended, the Soviet scoreboard will not be blank. It will be heralding its news to the world in letters and in figures of red.

THE END

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With such powerful national publications as *Time*, *The New York Times*, the *New York Herald Tribune*, the *Washington Post and Times-Herald*, etc., aggressively in the Foundations' corner, it was easy to put across a stereotype that the investigation was the work of "crackpots" and "reactionaries." The slanted news spilled over onto the editorial page. There was one period when *The New York Times* ran an almost daily editorial of sneers and barbs directed at Chairman Reece and his staff. Such saturation anti-committee publicity had its effect in confusing uninformed minds.

In the face of these mantraps, Chairman Reece proceeded doggedly with his task.

To make certain that the investigation should be fair and unsparing, two courses were decided upon. First, there must be a thorough job of preliminary research. The failure of the Cox Committee to prepare itself by such research was painfully before Reece's eyes. The Cox Committee had been outsmarted by some of the Foundation witnesses because it had lacked independent information by which to check their statements. In the case of the Ford Foundation, most controversial of the big funds, the Cox Committee had made almost no check, relying upon the *ex parte* statements of its officers. The further bumble had been made in the public hearings of reversing the ordinary procedure and hearing the Foundation defenders first, before a clear indictment could be laid down.

To avoid such dead-end results, Chairman Reece decided (1) to place the critical witnesses on the stand first, and thus make clear to the country what the committee was shooting at, and (2) to precede the hearings with as complete a job of independent research as the slim budget would permit.

Later, Hays and other Foundation spokesmen vociferously accused the committee of doing something unfair in not hearing the Foundation defenders first. The decision to put on the critics ahead of the defenders was reached after General Counsel Wormser had conferred with counsel for various Foundations and had been told that they wanted a "bill of particulars." This procedure was approved by a unanimous vote of an executive meeting of the full committee, with Hays in hearty support.

The type of men engaged for the staff indicated Reece's determination to conduct a high-minded and all out inquiry. For research director, the committee turned to the financial world and engaged Norman Dodd, a man who had

spent years in research on the Foundation problem, assisted on the Committee by the able Thomas M. McNiece and, for a time, by Karl Ettinger.

Rene A. Wormser, author and lawyer—a man of national legal standing—was appointed general counsel. Mr. Wormser's associate counsel Arnold T. Koch, an eminent trial lawyer, and legal analyst Kathryn Casey were exemplary choices. It was a strong team. Moreover, Mr. Wormser, Mr. Dodd, and Mr. McNiece were not novices in Foundation matters: all had been closely associated with Foundation problems. They were not likely to be decoyed by Foundation executive double talk or excuses.

In view of the scrupulous effort of the chairman to conduct an inquiry

WALLY



(From June, 1944 A.L.M.)

which fair men would respect, it was a natural assumption that the controversial Foundations would welcome this opportunity to answer publicly some of the accusations which had been widely bruited against them. Men whose record is defensible do not shun scrutiny.

Instead, some of the Foundation big brains determined upon a wrecking job. It was a disgraceful performance. Every canon of personal decency was rudely disregarded in the effort to discredit Reece and his colleagues. Such an exhibition has not been witnessed in a Washington investigation in years. In most of the calculated disorder, Representative Hays was the kickoff man.

Because Mr. Hays is small fry in the Washington political picture it is reasonable to assume that he was encouraged in his part by high level prompters.

Because Mr. Hays likes to talk, he inadvertently revealed this in offhand conversations with Research Director Dodd. Thus, at one juncture, he dropped the remark to Mr. Dodd that he had just received a telephone call "from the White House" asking for his co-operation in bringing the work of the committee to a halt. The name of the alleged White House figure who was thus tampering with a congressional investigation is still a mystery into

which Mr. Dodd did not attempt to pry.

On another occasion he let drop the information to Chairman Reece and Mr. Dodd that the Democratic House leaders had held a caucus at which they discussed the hearings, six weeks before their start. The caucus had reached the decision, according to Hays, to leave it to his judgment whether to compel a discontinuance of the committee's activities, or to allow them to proceed.

On still a third occasion he revealed that on a trip to New York in December, 1953, he had visited the Ford Foundation. Evidently, other and more important hands than Hays's were at work trying to choke off the inquiry.

The near-psychopathic scene which followed had to be witnessed to be believed. Hays's technique, when the hearings started, was the technique of never allowing a strong opponent to finish or develop his statement. Again and again, Hays cut up the witness's expositions with his questioning. With impudence he informed the committee that he would disregard its rule that witnesses be allowed to complete their statements before questioning, and that he would interrupt whenever he saw fit. In one session of 185 minutes, Hays, by actual count, perpetrated 246 interruptions.

It is significant of the double standards of some of our respected newspapers that *The New York Times* and the *New York Herald Tribune* which, at that very time, were inveighing against Senator McCarthy's alleged investigative "bad manners," broke into praise of Representative Hays for the rowdy job which he was doing on the Reece Committee.

How one witness visualized Hays may be seen in the words of Dr. Kenneth C. Colegrove, distinguished scholar, who was for 11 years secretary-treasurer of the American Political Science Association. Dr. Colegrove said:

"On thirty or more occasions, Congressman Hays deliberately insulted the witness (Aaron M. Sargent), and on numerous occasions he inferred that he was a liar. Throughout three days, Congressman Hays was allowed to interrupt the testimony with irrelevant questions and to make distracting and insolent remarks. . . . I doubt whether the entire history of Congressional investigations will show more unfair or cowardly attack upon a witness than the treatment accorded to Mr. Sargent."

Finally, on June 17, 1954, Hays had a field day in which he grossly insulted

Associate Counsel Arnold T. Koch and virtually stopped him from conducting an orderly cross-examination of Pendleton Herring, the first of the pro-Foundation witnesses. He insulted Chairman Reece repeatedly, and he even insulted Representative Angier L. Goodwin, the swing man of the Committee. Chairman Reece, realizing that further continuance of public hearings would be farcical, closed them and secured the remaining statements in written form.

Because the hearings were such a shambles, the honest inquirer who wants to know what the Reece Committee actually found out, must turn to the official report which was made public on December 16, 1954. Fortunately, this report is a *tour de force*. Prepared under the skillful direction of General Counsel Rene A. Wormser, it drives home pitilessly the frightening facts which Mr. Hays and his prompters wished to obscure. It proved that, through tax exemption (90 per cent of the Foundation spendings, in the case of some Foundations, through tax remission, are actual subsidies of the Federal Treasury), the Foundations have built up an extra-legal force in American life of such far-reaching and compulsive effect upon public opinion as to endanger seriously our American traditional institutions.

Not all the Foundations have been at fault. "Foundations are clearly desirable when operating in the natural sciences and when making direct donations to religious, educational, scientific and other institutional donees," the Committee found. No one can overpraise the great contribution to public health, disease eradication and education that the strictly nonpolitical Foundations have made in the last half century. Funds such as the Hayden Foundation, the Cullen Foundation, the Donner Foundation, the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, the Pew Memorial Foundation, the Duke Endowment, the Earhart Foundation, the Damon Runyon Fund, to mention only a few, have served important areas of human need without criticism or reproach.

The problem, as the Reece Committee saw it, lies with a few large Foundations which see their duty as one of brainwashing the American people in furtherance of highly debatable social ends. There seems to be an irresistible itch, in large aggregations of wealth, to invade the public opinion field. The Foundations begin to endow and preach "causes." They begin to take sides on controversial issues upon which the American people are divided. They get grandiose notions of their mission to remake the American people. And at this point, the Foundation ceases

to be a social good and becomes a vested social threat to the unity of the nation.

A striking instance of this Foundation blundering into sensitive fields in which there are sharp American public opinion differences was brought out by the Reece Committee in its revelation that the Rockefeller Foundation was the angel of the Kinsey Report. For some undisclosed reason, Representative Hays was signally anxious to halt this phase of the committee investigation. Before the hearings commenced, he made a personal issue of his demand that two members of the research staff who were studying the connection between Kinsey and the Foundations be discharged. In the interest of peace the chairman reluctantly complied. Later Hays harassed the committee staff so insistently about the Kinsey matter in the files that it was finally turned over to him. Despite the Hays efforts, it was undeniable that both of the two Kinsey books acknowledged in their forewords that the research had been underwritten by an organization financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Now there can be an honest divergence of opinion concerning the truth or the untruth of the Kinsey studies. But there can be no question of their bias. They support, by implication if not by statement, a debatable point of view in regard to sex practices. Dr. Kinsey does not merely assemble statistics, he interprets them. His interpretations point to conclusions which are rejected with loathing by great religious and ethical groups in America. Since Dr. Kinsey's enthusiastic admirers have proposed that the Kinsey conclusions be used as a basis for the revision of the sex laws in the States, it is obvious that we are here on extremely controversial ground.

And yet the Rockefeller Foundation saw nothing objectionable about financing the Kinsey studies, and financing them with money that did not go for taxes.

The same obtuseness was seen in the repeated grants which the big Foundations have made to numerous communist-tainted projects.

One instance stood out like a sore finger in the Reece Committee evidence. As had been disclosed before, the communist-slanted Institute of Pacific Relations received from the Rockefeller Foundation a total of \$1,681,186.41 during the years 1926-44.

But in 1944, the Reece Committee learned, Alfred Kohlberg placed before the Foundation a documented report proving that the IPR was in the hands of pro-communists and was engaged in perverting American Far East policy to the ends of communism. Before this warning, it could be mercifully assumed that the executives of the Rockefeller

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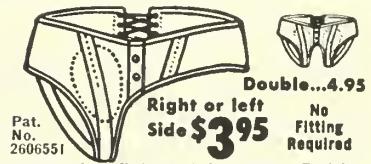


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Foundation had made a bad but honest mistake in supporting the dubious IPR. After receipt of the Kohlberg information, there could be no possible excuse for further blundering.

And yet the records show that the Rockefeller Foundation, after 1944, continued to subsidize the IPR to the tune of \$486,247.42. This bounty continued until 1950. It was given during the most poisonous period of IPR activity when, largely as a result of its machinations, all continental China was lost to the Free World. The only conclusion permissible is that the Rockefeller officials were either too stupid, or too socially irresponsible to make the decision which would have cut off the IPR money.

The mischievous interference of one of the Foundations in national military policy was instanced by Professor Hobbs in his testimony. This was the much discussed *The American Soldier* episode.

In 1949, the Social Science Research Council, a Rockefeller Foundation-financed body, arranged the publication of a book prepared under the auspices of a special committee of the Council. This book, *The American Soldier*, was an exposition and endorsement of the disputed intrusion of "social scientists" into Army policy-making during World War II. This intrusion was made through the morale section of the Information and Education Division of the Army. The Rockefeller-financed book tells approvingly of how the morale officers succeeded in forcing their acceptance of its controversial demobilization program at the end of the war, over the initial opposition of the War Department. A consequence of this demobilization plan, which the "social scientists" talked the Army into accepting, was to strip American strength in the Far East and in Europe, with the result that Soviet Russia (which did not demobilize) moved in and established its sway over the Iron Curtain areas.

Of *The American Soldier* project, the Reece Committee said:

"It illustrates the influence of supposed social science on military policy at a high level. . . . The story is interesting and in the opinion of this Committee, tragic."

Repeated instances were cited of mischievous activities of the Foundations designed to influence American foreign policy, almost invariably in the direction of global or internationalist ends. Spruille Braden, former Assistant Secretary of State, told the Committee: "I have the very definite feeling that these various foundations . . . do exercise both overt and covert influences on our foreign relations and that their influences are counter to the fundamental

principles on which this nation was founded."

A glaring example of such Foundation meddling, since the Reece report, was the December 11, 1954, report of the Center of International Studies of Princeton University, attacking the "massive retaliation" policy which had been enunciated by Secretary of State Dulles. The Center is financed by several Foundations, including the Rockefeller Foundation. This highly publicized brief had the effect of placing the immense prestige of apparent Foundation-endowed scholarship against a

"Now, Therefore Be It Resolved, by The American Legion assembled in its Thirty-sixth National Convention at the City of Washington, D. C., that it does hereby mandate the National Legislative Commission to secure the authorization by either or both Houses of Congress in the next session, of a new investigation adequately financed, to determine the following:

1. Those tax free Foundations, organizations or agencies which are or have been making grants or gifts to, affording financial support to, or using their funds for the support of communism, its aims or objectives or of the communist party or any agency, organization, activity or purpose subordinate thereto, controlled thereby or subject to the influence thereof.

2. The amount and source of all funds disbursed by any such tax free foundations, organizations or agencies.

3. The names of all recipients, and the nature of the activities or purposes for which such funds were expended by said tax free foundations, organizations or agencies."

positive State Department policy to halt communist aggression.

Because its stupendous endowment (\$502 million) gives it a socially dangerous power over public opinion, the committee took a special look at the Ford Foundation. What it saw was extremely disquieting. It found that sizable amounts of Ford money are going into such controversial and slanted channels as:

(1) *The American Friends Service Committee* (\$1,134,000). Sponsor of the lectures of Alger Hiss, even after his first trial, the AFSC is a tireless foe of America's foreign policy. It has advocated recognition of Red China, more trade with communist countries, no rearmament of West Germany and no military aid to our allies. It organized a series of "coexistence with Russia" private meetings in 1949, attended by Gromyko and Malik out of

which came the recommendation that we turn over our atomic stockpile to the United Nations. It accepted \$290,576 in 1943-45 from the notorious communist outfit, the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

(2) *The American Labor Education Service*, an organization for adult education, which has attracted to its activities and officer list a curious miscellany of socialists and ex-communist frontiers.

(3) *Institute for Philosophical Research* (\$565,000). A research undertaking, headed by the controversial figure, Mortimer J. Adler, which seeks a "new classification of basic philosophical and educational issues in the modern world."

(4) *Intercultural Publications* (\$759,950) to finance *Perspectives, US*, which attempts to interpret America to foreigners. Eighteen of the 59 "advisers" have been mentioned in some way before government agencies looking into subversions. Not a single writer known as an exponent of the American Legion point of view is listed in the 59.

(5) *Foreign Policy Association* (\$355,000) for development of "World Affairs Councils." The FPA has been a conveyor belt for internationalist-slanted studies since World War I.

(6) *National Citizens Committee for United Nations Day* (\$60,000).

Now there is no question that any American citizen can underwrite such polemic undertakings without let or hindrance, as long as his benefactions come out of his own pocket. But this is not the case with the Ford Foundation. The money which it gives to such one-sided causes is primarily public money, which would go to the government in taxes, did the Foundation not enjoy tax exemption. Dr. Thomas W. Riggs, a witness before the committee, pointed out that, of the annual Ford Foundation income of \$30 million, \$27 million represents escaped taxes. In fine, the public contributed nine dollars to every one of the Foundation's. To use such public money for controversy and public indoctrination seems neither ethical nor American.

Further irresponsible meddling of Foundation money in issues on which the American people are sharply divided was seen in the Ford Foundation allocation of \$15 million to the new Fund for the Republic. This is an agency, completely autonomous and unsupervised by the parent body, which has taken on the job of discrediting and silencing those Americans who have been in the forefront of the struggle

against communism and subversion in America. In this highly contentious field, this private and irresponsible body insolently proposes to lay down an official line of "effective procedure for dealing with" communism, and a re-definition of American civil liberties, presumably to guide government action.

That the Fund is not seeking an objective conclusion in its studies was seen in its grant of \$50,000 to a lawyers' committee to study legislative investigations. It was an open secret that this project was motivated by a desire to bring such bodies as the Committee on

slant of some of the Fund's top officers, it is a fair presumption that the survey was launched to obtain apparent statistical authority for the claim that the American people are not actually behind a vigorous fight on communism. To head this project the fund selected Dr. Samuel A. Stouffer, the same individual who edited the Rockefeller-financed *The American Soldier* volume in 1946. Apparently, Dr. Stouffer free-wheels between the Foundations.

Another example of Fund for the Republic intervention in the public opinion field is a \$100,000 study of the federal loyalty-security program, which has been under fire from the left in the Oppenheimer and other recent cases. How the Ford Foundation approaches the subject may be seen in the announcement, made on Edward R. Murrow's TV program, that hour-length transcriptions of Murrow's friendly air interview with Oppenheimer had been made available to schools and other audiences by the Foundation. The Murrow interview contains a pointed attack upon the present federal security system.

Yet another is a \$160,000 survey of college and high school teachers "to assess the degree of fear among teachers . . . as to the handling of controversial subjects in the classroom." The stress upon the supposed atmosphere of "fear" in America has been a favorite discussion topic of left-wingers and anti-communists. The appointment of Dr. Paul Lazerfeld of Columbia University to head this project, as Mr. Reece pointed out, is not a reassuring one.

Another project is a \$250,000 study of the actual influence of communism in contemporary American life. Since the consistent contention of such men as Fund Director Robert M. Hutchins has been that the communist danger has been exaggerated, the conclusions of this project may be foreseen. Among the announced researchers, at least three have well-known records as anti-communists.

A project which seems to suggest a directed verdict is the \$100,000 appropriation for a definitive study of the federal loyalty-security system. The Fund appropriately put this study into the hands of qualified lawyers. But instead of assigning the study to the American Bar Association (which opposed the "liberals" by sponsoring the Bricker Amendment), the Fund surprisingly selected the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The New York body, an eminently respectable organization, has had among its recent presidents Bethuel M. Webster, who is general counsel for the Fund for the Republic, and Whitney N. Seymour, vice chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union.



"Let me guess . . . Marilyn Monroe? Gina Lollobrigida?"

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Un-American Activities into disrepute. Instead of assigning the study to individuals with open minds on the subject, the Fund selected a committee headed by Whitney North Seymour. Mr. Seymour is vice chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, an organization which has already taken an extreme position of opposition to congressional investigations of subversives. It is difficult to escape the suspicion that the Fund, in approving Mr. Seymour, expected a predetermined verdict.

Another highly suspicious venture of the Fund was a survey to determine authoritatively the actual American public attitude toward communism, civil liberties, Russia, etc. The need of such a survey in view of the frequent pollings made on such subjects by the experienced Gallup organization and other professionals is not obvious. The discovery, by The American Legion, that the survey was questioning Legion local officers in some places, to discover whether they were in sympathy with official national Legion policies on subversion and kindred issues, puts an even more questionable light upon the project. In view of the anti-anti-communist

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Yet another Fund job was the production and distribution of a film, *Freedom to Read*, which is a thinly disguised and distorted attack upon the McCarthy Committee effort to remove pro-commie books from United States Information Service propaganda libraries.

The Fund for the Republic is just beginning to get up steam, but its objective is plainly discernible. That objective is to soften up the national campaign against communism—a campaign in which The American Legion has played such an inspiring role. It is to discredit the courageous men and women who unmasked Alger Hiss, who broke up the State Department-IPR ring, who drove the communists out of the Secretariat of the United Nations, and who made possible the enactment of the overdue McCarran Act. It proposes to discredit them by holding anti-communists up to public contempt through the fudged statistics of slanted research projects and through the plausible lubricities of college professors lured by the \$15 million Fund.

The files of the Reece Committee are crammed with other instances of irresponsible use of money by the big Foundations to further misleading causes. The instances are too many to be the result of happenstance. They indicate an unmistakable leftward bias in the thinking of many of the key men who administer the Foundations.

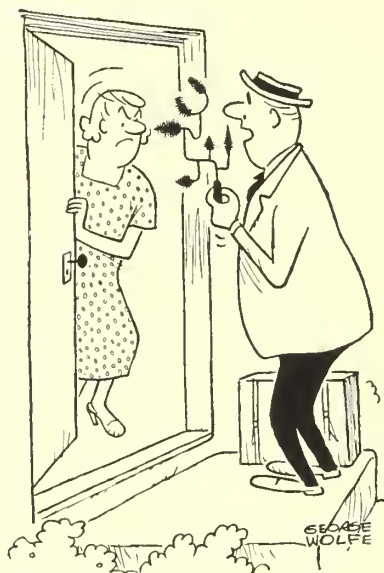
A highlight of the committee report was its exposure of the unethical practice of Americans who, under dogooder pretenses, set up foundations to preserve family control of properties, by evading estate taxes. Ironically, the New York *Herald Tribune*, one of the most vociferous denouncers of the Reece Committee, turned out to be a glaring exhibit of the probe.

In 1946, says the report, principal owner Ogden M. Reid transferred to the Reid Foundation 17 promissory notes payable to him annually by the Herald Tribune Publishing Co. between 1953 and 1969, and totaling \$8,500,000. The deed of gift covering the first notes indicates that they pay no interest and are untransferable and unsalable. "A frozen asset, bearing no income and with no right to sell it to produce income from reinvestment" is the way the committee described the gift. Other clauses in the deed make ultimate payment of the notes dependent upon the continuing operation of the *Herald Tribune*. As the report puts it:

"There was no free gift of the notes. They were transferred pursuant to a contract under which the Foundation agreed to assist the publishing company in its financial problems and by inference, but clear inference, to make this objective superior to its presumed charitable function."

Another Foundation which was apparently set up, after shrewd legal advice, to assure continuance of family ownership of the concern after the death of the principal owner, was the Ford Foundation. The committee, in its report, told some of the Ford story. Had the Foundation not been established, the report declared, "it is almost certain that the family would have lost control" by payment of the huge estate taxes.

The committee discovered, as it proceeded, that all its separate inquiries marched inexorably to one hard conclusion—that the Foundations, as at



"How do you know you don't want one—you don't even know what it's for!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

present constituted, have gathered into their hands too much social power to be safely exercised by any private agency. This is not to say that the Foundations started out with that objective. It is something which has grown and snowballed with the years until now it has become pervasive.

In the words of the committee report:

"The power of the individual large foundation is enormous. It can exercise various forms of patronage which carry with them elements of thought control. . . . The bureaucrats of the foundations have become a powerful group indeed. They become advisers to government in matters of science. They are often consulted before the selection of teachers in universities. They serve on international bodies for the United States Government. They become virtual symbols of prestige, responsible only to a small group of foundation trustees who have come to follow their views."

The full flower of this system is seen in the intermediate operating agency—the "cartel" Foundation, as the commit-

tee called it. In practice, the individual Foundations have become accustomed to transfer some of their functions—and their power—to the operating agency.

There are three of these super-Foundations, and several of secondary rank. There are (1) the American Council of Learned Societies, (2) the Social Science Research Council and (3) the American Council on Education.

Such great Foundation operating agencies as the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, both with headquarters in Washington, are in a strategic position to place their imprint upon the government, today the largest single employer of research specialists. They have prepared a directory of men who, in their judgment, are qualified to advise government in its various fields. Their recommendation or disapproval carries heavy weight. Scholars will not willingly affront or oppose a Foundation power which can exercise such a shaping influence over their careers. "Such a concentration of power is highly undesirable, whether the net result of its operations is benign or not," found the committee.

How the Foundation operating agency set-up works was frankly described by Dr. Kenneth C. Colegrove.

"Today," he said, "a professor of political science who wants to conduct certain research that is costly is in a rather difficult position unless he gets a grant from a foundation or through an operating society . . . or through his university, based upon a grant from a foundation. And that means, of course, ultimately, the foundations pass upon the kind of research which shall be done, particularly with reference to the subjects of research which should be undertaken."

In effect this means that the careers of all in the academic world except recognized scholars are at the mercy of a comparatively few Foundation or operating agency administrators. As Dr. Colegrove puts it: "Of course there is a tendency almost to fawn on the man who gets you the research project." This picture of our nation's scholars cringing before a few Foundation big brass is not a pretty one for Americans to contemplate.

It is not surprising that the late Eduard C. Lindeman, himself a beneficiary and an adviser of Foundations wrote:

"Taken as a group, that is, as a whole, the trustees of Foundations wield a power in American life which is probably equaled only by the national government itself."

It was the conclusion of the Reece Committee that it is not a wholesome or a safe thing for America that this power should be lodged in such a private and irresponsible agency as the present

Foundation. While recognizing the disappointing record of incompetence and worse of some of the large Foundations, the committee did not call for immediate regulatory legislation. Rather it saw the remedy for present shortcomings in pitiless publicity and in searching congressional scrutiny. It admitted that there were wide areas in the tax exempt field which it had had neither time nor means to study, and it specified for its successors the names of nine important organizations which are under fire, and which should be thoroughly examined. It summarized its general conclusions by declaring that the Foundations "should have full freedom of selection of areas of operation" where those areas do not lead us into politics or subversive activity. With this reservation, the committee's stand was for freedom of experimentation by the Foundations.

But expenditure of funds by the Foundations for political ends, either directly or indirectly, is not in the American spirit, the committee held. The instances where this is now being done, while numerically few, are too many for American ease of mind. To curb such practices, the committee advised reconsideration of the wording of the tax law to bring activity "to influence legislation," as

well as direct political activity, within the scope of the present ban on Foundation politicking.

The feeling of the committee was that it was doing little more than ground-breaking in a long task of study of the proper relation between the Foundations and the government which needed to be done. Such a study should be welcomed by the Foundations, as well as by Congress. Abuses, like foul barnacles, have been permitted to attach themselves to some of our great Foundations. To endeavor to conceal those abuses, or to obscure them under a cloud of billingsgate à la Wayne L. Hays is a shortsighted policy on the part of the Foundations. It invites continuing distrust.

B. Carroll Reece and his dedicated co-workers have had the courage to turn the searchlight upon some of the worst of the misfeasances of the controversial Foundations. Their reward for this task has been the smear and the blasting half-truth. Despite these belaborings, they have given us the first realistic picture of the Foundations as they are, behind their facade. For this historic work the future will honor them. The present is still apathetically unaware of the importance of what they have done.

THE END

RESCUE MISSION

(Continued from page 13)

sort of grin Tony used to needle him. "Those jet jockeys are going to run out of ammo sooner or later. If you want some cover, you'd better go take your chances."

Tony's desperate eyes locked with his, then traveled earthward. His face shone greenish in the pale twilight. Before he climbed down to the litter compartment he pulled out his billfold and flipped to Anne's picture. He laid it across Joe's lap with an odd laugh. "Many happy returns of the day, Joey. Remember me to Anne." He paused an instant longer. "And you can send the flower to me this time. I like lilies."

His wild mirth penetrated even the noise of the chopper blades. He dropped out of sight.

Joe waited for him to appear in the sling. His back and kidneys ached. His whole body felt as rigid as steel, the taste in his mouth as metallic. Juggling the gun back into his belt, he pressed the lowering button when Tony signaled.

Inching downward, Tony's feet finally hit the ground. He threw off the sling; huddled in a miserable heap. Then he crawled toward the pilot and touched his shoulder.

"Get on with it, you fool!" Joe yelled out, his voice urgent and strained, even though he knew Tony couldn't hear

him. Grimly he watched, his own impotence closing down around him in the cockpit. Would Tony never get the man in the sling? If only he could help lift for one second. Instead, his hands were as good as chained to the pitch stick. Not for an instant could he turn loose of the controls except in extreme emergency, and then only for that instant.

Below, Tony pulled and struggled. The wounded pilot was a heavy man, bigger even than Tony. His dead weight made him more bulky than an oats sack, and his legs. . . . Grotesquely they stuck out at odd angles. Careful, Tony. Careful of the legs. The sling went under his arms, horseshoe fashion. Joe tensed his right hand on the azimuth stick, ready to jam his thumb down on the hoist button.

"How's he doin', Captain?" Cue Ball's voiced floated weakly over the intercom.

"Not so damned hot. He's going to fool around down there and get us all clobbered. These small arms moving in are no joke."

"You're a'telling me?"

An eternity later Tony waved his arm. Joe pushed the button. The wounded pilot's arms raised above his head and slid from the sling before his feet left the ground.

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Tony caught him and stretched him out on the ground.

"You damned idiot!" Joe screamed. "Strap his arms down." If only Tony could hear him. If only he'd use his head instead of worrying about his own skin too much to do the job right. His pride, his wife, his skin, hell!

At last the pilot, his arms strapped to his body by his own belt, rose dangling on the hoist while Tony scrambled into a shadowy scooped-out place behind some trees.

"Stay there!" Joe muttered through his aching throat as he began his circle to leave.

The sun, barely visible through the greenish veil of mist, began to lay a darkening hand over the hills. Soon the fighters would be of no assistance without a flare ship, even if their ammo held out. Rapidly Joe calculated. Ten minutes left. Fifteen at the most. Tony'd find out what it was like to be on the receiving end. How would he take it, Joe wondered? Would he whine and scream like he had in the cockpit?

He glanced over his right shoulder to the pilot. The hoist boom held him a good three feet from the door of the litter compartment. The man's head hung heavily down on his chest.

"God, let 'im last," Joe prayed. Not two miles back he'd seen a paddy field. That was the place to land and get the man inside.

"Cocktail One." He twisted his neck to ease a sudden crick. "Send a couple of your chicks to police up that paddy field to the left. I'll have to land and haul in the man myself."

"Roger, Oboe Easy."

The paddy field came up to meet him. Hurriedly he screwed down the control locks to hold the chopper on the ground, then climbed down from the cockpit and half lifted, half pulled the pilot into the litter compartment. He strapped him in.

"How is it, fella?" he asked Cue Ball.

"I'll make it, Cap." The kid's face glowed ashy white in the failing light. The blood seeping out on his uniform looked black and sticky. "I would be sitting in the wrong place." He tried a grin, then gave it up. "How's he?" He moved his head toward the pilot.

"I don't know. Haven't got time to find out."

"What about Lieutenant Frank?"

A blaze of hatred swept through Joe's veins. "What about him?" he barked. "He's sittin' where he wanted to leave this poor devil."

He jumped out into the freezing slush and slammed the door. Again in the cockpit, the jets came through. "Oboe Easy. You got lead in your tail? These jokers keep popping up like corn in a hot skillet. They've got machine guns moving up, and we're running out

of ammo. Hurry and get your other man."

Grimly Joe unscrewed the control locks. "Remind me to hot rod this whirly bird before I take it out again."

In minutes he hovered over Tony, hesitated over a desperate Tony who motioned for him to let down the sling.

"Hurry, Oboe," Cocktail demanded. "What's wrong?"

Unwillingly Joe pushed the hoist button and let down the sling. There was no alternative.

Suddenly the chopper jerked, swinging the lowered hoist in a wide circle away from Tony's outstretched arms.

Joe cursed! He shoved the azimuth stick between his knees and desperately clung to the pitch stick with both hands. A bullet must have cut his hy-

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draulic lines. The chopper on manual controls dipped and scooted through the air like a bird gone crazy. The hoist line whipped wildly below him. Without hydraulic pressure it wouldn't rise.

Summoning reserve strength from some unknown place, Joe hung on, battling the stick between his knees, feeling it beat and bruise his legs in trip-hammer rapidity.

"Oboe Easy! You've got a tiger by the tail. Go home fast. I'll call out another crew and a flare ship. Go home, man!" The jets scarcely quit before Cue Ball wailed.

"Captain, let's go home. We've had it."

Tony's billfold skittered slightly on the floor where it had fallen. Glancing down, Joe saw Anne's face, her eyes looking steadily at him. The bitter taste flooded his mouth again.

Here it was—the perfect alibi, even to himself. Common sense and reason clamored for him to go home. No one could ever say he hadn't tried. Anyone could have hesitated for a second too long. A calculated hazard, that was it.

Anne. His longing threatened his consciousness with its overwhelming bigness. Anne. Any crumb who'd flaunt his wife in another man's face, who'd give her picture away just to have the last word. The thoughts flashing through his mind began to mesh.

Anne's dark eyes stared back at him accusingly.

"Hey, Oboe, wake up!"

Joe swallowed, long and hard, past

the lump in his throat. Sweat stood in beads on his forehead. This wouldn't be any snap, but what the hell!

"Cocktail, I'm sticking," he clipped tightly. "My co-pilot likes to get home before dark. If I don't get 'im next swing, he's a goner."

Mustering fresh energy for one last try, he hovered again, smiling crookedly. The chips were down. He'd had his out, but this was the way it had to be. "No guts," he snarled at himself.

The empty sling lashed through the treetops and swung directly in front of Tony. He grabbed it frantically.

Then, with Tony doing a puppet's dance on the line below, Joe wrenched the stick and approached the paddy field for the last time.

"Oho, you crazy Oboe." Cocktail One chattered gleefully. "Man, are you diggin' 'em tonight!"

"Yeah." Leaning over, Joe watched Tony run out from under the descending wheels as soon as his feet hit the ground. The chopper landed on the muddy stubble, settled to a vibrating whine against the control locks.

While Tony pulled the guillotine to cut off the hoist cable and climbed into the cockpit, Joe eased his frozen grip off the pitch stick, hung his arms limply to his sides. They dropped, numb and dead, not even a part of him until a painful bit of circulation started. His mouth hung slack from exhaustion. Even breathing was a labor.

White-faced, Tony touched his arm, starting him out of his dazed position. Gruffly he spoke. "You okay, Joe?"

Joe nodded. Life came surging back. "Oboe Easy," the radio cracked, "this is Cocktail. Papasan guerrillas are breathing down your neck."

Turning to Tony, Joe said, "Take 'er up, Lieutenant." To Cocktail he said, "Just clearing. Thanks a lot."

"We'll hold your hand a while longer." Cocktail began to chant. "Ah, so. Peace, it's wonderful. Ah, so."

"That was a close shave, hey Joe?" His voice shook slightly.

"It's war, declared or undeclared. It's all the same." Joe flicked a hard glance at the floor. "Pick up your billfold. Damn sloppiness!"

"Yes, sir—Captain." There was something resembling truce in Tony's manner as he bent to pick up his billfold. Then his head came up, eyes gleaming. "Man, oh, man. Wait'll I tell those jerks back in Rescue how I racked this mission back. I might get decorated!"

Joe looked sharply at him, then grinned. The Tony's, all of 'em, were unimportant. The thing that mattered was that he'd worked out his own kinks. His war was over, and somewhere, someday, he'd find another girl with dark cloud-like hair and a shy smile.

THE END



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gest mink ranch in the country. In fact there are many ranchers who have a lot more mink than the 2,000 or so he keeps in his pens. But Genetti is one of that select circle of breeders who have left an indelible mark on the mink industry by their ability to develop animals with fur of breath-taking beauty. In other words, where mink once came in a light or dark shade of brown, it is now available in at least a score of shades with such exotic trade-marks as Desert Gold, Autumn Haze, Argenta, Lutetia, Cerulean, and Jasmine. These and other designations cover shades from pure white through brown, gold, gunmetal, blue, and gray.

"Today," says Genetti, "we can produce mink which will match precisely the color of any woman's hair."

All this, mind you, as a result of developments that began only 24 years ago.

Three years before then, in 1928, Genetti had gone into fur farming with his three brothers, raising silver foxes. It was a sideline since the Genetti brothers operated a prosperous chain of supermarkets in the Hazelton area. A native of the Austrian Tyrol, Gus had come to the United States in 1906 when he was fourteen years old, and ten years later he was serving in the 311th Field Artillery. Because he knew something about food, from having worked in his father's market, he put in three years as a cook at Camp Meade, Md.

On getting out of service, he built the Genetti chain of food stores to 18, and ran the fox farm as a hobby. But raising fox and then mink intrigued him to such a point that he sold out his interest in the stores to his brothers in 1940. By this time he was concentrating entirely on mink raising, having given up silver foxes several years before. His reason:

"No woman likes to appear bulky, and fox furs make her look bigger. On the other hand, mink drapes gracefully and makes a woman look chic. I decided that as this simple fact was noticed by women, they'd all go for mink."

It was a good hunch. Today mink outsells all other furs and accounts for about two-thirds of the dollar volume, world-wide. An increasing percentage of the pelts come from ranches, too, as against wild mink. While the merits of the respective animals used to be argued, it is now pretty well agreed that a ranch-grown mink provides a superior pelt. It isn't only that lovelier shades can be had in ranch mink but the pelt is lighter since it doesn't have as heavy a leather. For the same reason it is more flexible, and it isn't likely to have blemishes which are in effect battle scars.

The mink is anything but a friendly animal. The male of the species weighs only three or four pounds and is two feet from nose to the tip of his tail, and the female is appreciably smaller, yet they are fierce fighters and will tackle a dog or even a man in self defense. A member of the weasel family, the mink has a number of weasely traits that are not exactly endearing. He will often kill just for the sake of killing, and doesn't exempt his own kind. Minks have to be watched closely when they are together, even for breeding, so that mayhem rather than romance doesn't result.

All of which helps to put gray hairs



"Your reflexes are fine, but I can't say as I like the looks of that knee."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

in the heads of men like Gus Genetti, and causes a big turnover in the ranks of those who think that anyone can make a fortune in the mink-raising business. But let Gus Genetti present one aspect of the problem.

"One of the costliest assets a mink raiser can come up with is a mutant of a wonderful new shade. Sometimes, to get such an animal he may have spent thousands of dollars for breeding stock and given years to that particular mutation. So he ends up with a fine young male ready for breeding. The animal is placed in the breeding cage, but instead of a mating there is a battle. Sometimes, as a result, the male becomes useless as a breeder, and the owner suffers a terrific setback."

Naturally, when one is host to such valuable guests as mink, the cuisine must be appealing. Mink will eat fish, fowl, eggs, meat, etc., but the rancher has to decide on the menu most likely

to produce prime pelts without putting him into bankruptcy. Feeding is done twice a day, and the caretakers have to keep an eye open for animals who don't eat up all their food. For finicky mink, special diets have to be prepared.

The life cycle of a mink is about eight years, though few live that long in the fur-raising business, where each year 50 per cent of the female breeders and 75 per cent of the male breeders are likely to be replaced. After a gestation period that is usually about 50 days, the kits are born in litters that average four but may run to ten or even twelve. Born in May, the kits are well cared for by their mothers. They are weaned when they are eight weeks old, and the following year the females can bear young.

Killing is done in December when the pelts are at their prime, and usually cyanide gas is used to dispatch the animals painlessly without marring their pelts. Not long afterwards the pelts are shipped to the big auctions in New York and other big centers where furriers from all parts of the world bid for them. Thanks to their national and regional organizations, mink ranchers nowadays can expect to get a good return for their pelts. They can set minimum prices, and if these are not met the offerings are withdrawn from the market. However, since mink is in such demand not only in this country but for export, it isn't often that the rancher doesn't get a fair price.

Like 80 per cent of all mink ranchers, Gus Genetti is a member of the big association, the Mutation Mink Breeders Association. To give an idea of the scope of its operations, Emba, as it is called, is this year conducting a half-million-dollar advertising campaign to tell the world about the glories of mutation mink. But Genetti is also active in and has served as an official of such regional associations as the Eastern Fur Farmers Cooperative, the Great Lakes Mink Association, etc. In these grass-roots organizations he is in great demand as a lecturer because of his contributions in developing such famed mutations as Sapphire Blue, Royal Silvered, Golden Silver Crown, and Golden Sable. For these and other achievements he has collected 75 national awards and numerous lesser citations.

However, he is now beginning to give more of his time to other things. He is a banker, a director of the People's Savings and Trust Company of Hazelton, but his main interest is food. A few miles from his mink ranch Gus Genetti has opened a lavish new hotel and motel on route 309 outside Hazelton. And—

as befits a former cook of the 311th Field Artillery—he lays great stress on the cuisine. Since he is a Legionnaire, a member of Hazleton Post No. 75, his place is popular with veterans. Each year his buddies of the 311th Field Artillery gather there for an annual reunion. For this occasion, to which 35 turned out last year, he spares no effort, and feels he does at least a little bit better than when he was restricted by Uncle Sam during World War I. As a reminder of The Big War, his office wall is decorated with a framed Thanksgiving menu from Camp Meade.

To remind him further of those days, he has on his staff a man known throughout Northeastern Pennsylvania for his talents as a concert organist, Phil Cusick. In the largest of his several dining rooms, Genetti has installed an organ, and Cusick is the featured attraction during the evening. Whenever possible Gus Genetti sits at a corner table and listens to the organ recital. Cusick's music today is far different from what it was 38 years ago. At that

time he performed at daybreak—as bugler at Camp Meade!

But even at the hotel, Gus Genetti likes to have some of his mink nearby. Outside, he has a number of the little animals in big cages where visitors can see them zipping around like lively little fur coats. To show that they are not just ordinary mink he has an impressive collection of cups, ribbons, and citations on display next to the cages. Inside, near the entrance to the main restaurant, is a glass case filled with capes and stoles made from selected pelts from the ranch.

It represents a bit more than the intense pride that Gus Genetti has in his ability to raise prize mink. There's a certain amount of shrewd business sense involved too. The best evidence is to watch the ladies as they stroll out of the dining room. Inevitably there is a pause at the case—and an appraisal. And not infrequently there is a sale.

"After all," says Genetti, "it's hard for a man to say no when he's had a good meal."

THE END



(Continued from page 5)

and privileges enjoyed by any other American citizen? Why do we need to have a government agency to administer the affairs of this particular group of citizens? Can someone tell me the why of this needless Indian Bureau and of the plight of the American Indian as indicated in the above-mentioned article?

Eric K. Shilling
Washington, D. C.

Sir: Hats off to Mr. Castle on his excellent article "Giving Ourselves Away." The article should be published in pamphlet form and sent to everyone.

Fred W. Kinsey
Bryte, Calif.

HISTORY REQUIRED

Sir: I have just finished reading, with much interest, Edward Longstreth's article, "Let's End the Blackout of U. S. History," in your March issue. I would like to go on record as stating that New England College in Henniker, N. H., requires a two-semester course in United States History broken down into two parts—U. S. History from its beginning up to the year 1865, and from 1865 up to the present day. We also require a course in Constitutional History whereby constitutions of the major European

countries plus our own United States Constitution are dwelt upon with quite some detail. These courses are required in all of our divisions of learning, namely Liberal Arts, Business Administration, and Engineering. It is alarming that so many colleges do not require U. S. History as a requirement to graduate, especially in this day of communism as a distinct hindrance to our democracy. A thorough education in U. S. History and Constitution plus the courses in Government should go a long way toward proving how much better our way of living is as compared to the poisonous trash as presented by Reds. There are too many American colleges who are willing to swallow red bait as proven by the number of pro-Reds and fellow-travelers who are teaching today. It would appear that college deans and presidents and those in responsible positions in colleges today have a background of poor educational requirements such as they are dictating in their colleges today.

L. E. Clement, Registrar
New England College
Henniker, N. H.

Sir: I have just finished reading the article, "Let's End the Blackout of U. S. History," by Edward Longstreth, which appeared in the March 1955 issue of *The American Legion Magazine*. I want to commend you for this article. It has greatly disturbed me that so many of our institutions of higher learning treat American History so lightly. I personally feel that such a course should be required in every college and in every university.

Rev. Robert A. Delorme
Oakwood Methodist Church
Elmhurst Heights, N. Y.

The POST EXCHANGE

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Hear Say

*That little pitchers have big ears
Is something no one doubts,
And what the little pitcher hears
The little pitcher spouts.*

— FRANCIS O. WALSH

Charming Picture

"David," Annie cried out from the bedroom, "a moth was in my bathing suit!"
From the living room her husband called back, "I'll bet it looked good on her!"

— ADRIAN ANDERSON



"This time see that it's hot!"

Night Howl

*Whenever the neighbor
Who lives right next door
Indulges in parties
That last until four,
It takes all my will power
To hold me in check
From ringing his doorbell
And wringing his neck.*

— PHILIP LAZARUS

Weighty Matter

The wife of a farmer sold her surplus butter to a grocer in a nearby town. One Saturday morning the grocer told her, "Your butter was underweight last week."
"Now, ain't that something," said the woman. "I was unable to locate my weight for the scale that day, so I used the pound of liver you sold me."

— HOWIE LASSETER

And So It Goes

*When a girl doesn't try to hold her shape
— nobody else tries either.*

— D. O. FLYNN

Wasted Effort

Mr. Jeffries looked out the window to see his visitor busily trying to get the dog to sit up.

"You aren't going to get any results from that animal," called Jeffries. "That's the laziest dog I ever saw."

"Just how lazy is he?" asked the visitor.



PARTING SHOTS

"Why he's so lazy," said Jeffries, "that he waits for another dog to bark and then he nods his head."

— R. DENNIS MARTELL

Long Time No ¢

*It's odd and peculiar and funny
The way the cash register rings
Recording folks wasting good money
On no-good extravagant things;
Thus, constantly, nit-wits and scholars
Keep showing, at heavy expense,
Why many a business makes dollars
That doesn't make very much sense!*

— BERTON BRALEY

It's Never Quiet Long

Things had been extremely quiet around the police station for quite a while and the desk sergeant was worried.

"I don't know what to think!" he exclaimed one morning. "Here's a whole week gone by and no robberies, no murders, no drunk or disorderly cases — and not even a traffic arrest. If something doesn't happen pretty soon, they'll be laying us off."

"Don't worry about a thing, Sarge," re-

plied a patrolman. "Something's bound to happen soon. I've still got a lot of faith in human nature!"

— DAN BENNETT

Keep Off the, etc.

*Within the perfect
lawn's confines,
Dew's on the grass,
Don'ts on the signs!*

— S. S. BIDDLE

Outclassed

"I want a very fine dog," said Mrs. Newlyrich, quite haughtily. "Has this one a pedigree?"

"Lady," declared the salesman, "if he could talk, he wouldn't speak to either of us."

— HAROLD HELFER

Liquidating the Male

*Tears: The hydraulic force through which
masculine will power is defeated by femi-
nine water power.*

— SHANNON FIFE

Modern Dimes

*Ten cents, when I was twelve or so,
Was quite a hefty hunk of dough,
But should I now attempt to make
It suffice for his weekly take
My son would think me quite deranged.
Of recent years—how dimes have changed!*

— MARY ALKUS

A No-hitter

Two men were duck hunting and though they had been shooting at ducks for hours, they hadn't bagged a single one.

"It's getting late," said one of them finally, "and we haven't hit one duck we've shot at all day!"

"Yeah," responded the other. "Let's miss two more and go home."

— F. G. KERNAN



"Keep your voice down, Jerry . . . here comes a bull!"



(PHOTO-MEMPHIS, TENN.)

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